The Bombay Gazette

10,391—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1882. [With Supplement.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	27th June
L. NEPAUL	3536	600	H. Wyatt	4th July.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	11th ,,
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. I. Baker	18th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Danfell	25th ,,
L. NIZAM	2725	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	8th ,,
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd ,,
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. S. Perrins	29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Deck-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 5[illegible]	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,20[illegible]	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 65	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
THIBET	2593	400	W. E. Thompson	30th June.
SHANNON	4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.
CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	28th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 23, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines, with food.	I Class R 520	Including wines, with food.
II do. 340		II do. ... 350	
III do. 150		III do. ... 155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.	Brindisi Route
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95	R 80
,,	II do.	70	58
From Naples.	I do.	145	130
,,	II do.	105	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS, BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July
s. s. AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	2nd July.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	2nd Augt.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c. &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay June 9th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	About	5th July.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	,,	29th July.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	,,	19th Aug.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,,	6th Sept.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	,,	27th Sept.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	,,	11th Oct.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	,,	28th Oct.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	,,	18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,,	6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co. and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,

available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY. TEAKWOOD KEYS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of six lakhs MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD permanent way chair keys.

Standard samples with templet or gauge may be seen and specification and form of Tender obtained upon application to the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in Cash or Government Paper, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 22nd June, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, sails on MONDAY, 3rd July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Algiers, and is due to arrive in London on 12th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on MONDAY, 3rd July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 30th June, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 26th June, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints ,, ,, 5-4

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER & Co.'s
SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 28.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
,, ,,	250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	100	1	12
,, ,,	250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	100	1	12
,, ,,	250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	100	2	0
,, ,,	250	4	0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	100	2	8
,, ,,	250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	100	2	4
,, ,,	250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY

ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street,
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, or paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including address when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing phrases on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be used on telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. HESPERIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 26, 1882. Agents.

CASELLA'S RAIN GUAGES.

Rs. 13-8-0.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, "NINE ELMS"

PORTLAND CEMENT, as used for the new Edystone Light-house, the Royal Dockyard at Portsmouth, the Thames Tunnel and Subway, the Menai Bridges, the Houses of Parliament, the Abbeystead Water Works, &c., &c.

Price Rs. 8-8 per Cask of 400 lbs.

35, Meadow-street. WARDEN & Co.

TO LET, from the 1st July or thereabouts, a very desirable furnished BUNGALOW, situated in Marine Lines. Rent, Rs. 150 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

THE WRITER of the two letters dated respectively the 31st May and 19th of June, 1882, addressed to the Port Officer and purported to be signed by RUSTOMJEE and NUSSERWANJEE, DUBASHES, are invited to COMMUNICATE PERSONALLY with the undersigned.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. INCHCLUTHA, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. Matches, Oils, Naptha and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners s.s. Inchclutha.
Bombay, 26th June, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE CURRIM MAHOMED SULLIMAN *alias* HAJEE CUMMOO SULLIMAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has CONTRACTED TO SELL to RUKHMABAI, wife of DINNANATH GUNOBA, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and the Cocoanut-garden, appertaining thereto, being portion of the Oart called Bunam Hall Wady, situated at Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (273 3-9) two hundred and seventy-three and three-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage of the said oart, on or towards the west by the property of Hurrichund Yadowjee and Gunesh Ramjee, on or towards the north by the property of Anunta Luxumon Broochkar, and on or towards the south by the property of Govind Jeevunjee, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 510 of Pension and Tax, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 479, and the same were formerly in the occupation of the said Hajee Currim Mahomed Sulleman or his servants, and are now in the occupation of the said Rukhmabai, wife of Dinnanath Gunoba. All persons having any claim or claims thereon by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known to the said Rukhmabai, wife of Dinnanath Gunoba, the purchaser, at her said residence in Girgaum, house No. 479, Breach Candy-road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.—Dated, Bombay, 26th June, 1882.

RUKHMABAI, wife of Dinnanath Gunoba.

MUSIC BY THE MAIL.

ENGLISH SONGS.		s.	d.
In the Woods	Geo. Bizet	4	0
Across the River	Henry Parker	4	0
Yes you are Free	A. Cœdes	4	0
For Aye	Odoardo Barri	4	0
Herald of Peace	Do.	4	0
There's many a Slip	J. Roeckel	4	0
ITALIAN VOCAL.			
In Islanda	G. Cdronaro	3	6
Mia Stella	R. Frontali	3	0
Vorrei	M. Micheli	3	0
Dimmi che M'Ami	A. Guarneri	3	0
L'Ultima Rosa	G. Profili	2	6
Quanto era Bella	Trebbi	2	6
PIANOFORTE.			
Grand March	E. D. Blake	4	0
River Song	M. Watson	4	0
Sleigh Ride	Ch. Fontaine	3	0
Ballade du Page	Ch. Neustedt	4	0
Fête des Papillons	Do.	4	0
DANCE MUSIC.			
Mother Hubbard Polka.	C. Lowthian	4	0
Gee up ,,	Ch. D'Albert	4	0
Bon-Bon ,,	R. Herzen	4	0
Claude Duval Quadrille	Ch. Coote	4	0
La Reine des Papillons Waltz	G. Lamothe	4	0

Catalogue free by Post.

Price quoted in shillings charged at 6 annas per shilling for cash with order.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

NEW CROP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

"CHAHPORE" ESTATE.

WE have received our first batch of New Season Crop of the above VERY CHOICE TEAS. We have only two kinds in original packets, viz., Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Universal Mixture, Re. 1-4 per lb. We guarantee all our Teas to be of the best quality, and can confidently recommend them to our patrons. Trial orders solicited

BY
B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY AGENTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

JOCKEY CLUB, WHITE ROSE, FORGET-ME-NOT, YLANG YLANG, OPOPONAX, JASMIN, KISS-ME-QUICK, FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.
SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE necessity for procuring genuine oil from the liver of the cod being of paramount importance to the invalid, and there being no certain test as to its genuineness, T. & T. have adopted the only safeguard, *i.e.*, by having it selected for them by their correspondents at home, who pay great attention to the manufacture of this valuable medicinal agent.

Sold in bottles
at As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

B. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Will be glad to send on application their Revised WHOLESALE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS,
FOR JANUARY, 1882.

Terms Moderate, and a liberal discount is allowed to DISPENSARIES, HOSPITALS, and LARGE BUYERS. Up-country orders carefully and Promptly executed.

A Priced Catalogue of Patent Medicines, Perfumery and General Stock will be also sent free of charge on application.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading Manufacturers in England, IN THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply Goods at a much lower rate than those charged by Dealers, who incur heavy Agency charges, eventually levied from the Consumer.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASS-WARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half sets for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

		Full sets for 12.	Half sets for 6. Cash Prices
No. 1, Pattern	Plain straw stem	Rs. 115	Rs. 52
2, ,,	Richly etched circles	,, 160	,, 72
3, ,,	Cut and engraved stars	,, 158	,, 71
4, ,,	Cut dead single key	,, 158	,, 71
6, ,,	Cut and etched loops and balls	,, 194	,, 87
7, ,,	Cut dead lines, diamonds and stars	,, 240	,, 112

Plain cut facet and many other patterns; and single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafon, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.

FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

The CHINA and STONE WARES are purchased direct from the leading STAFFORDSHIRE AND FRENCH POTTERIES. The Ware can be supplied in complete sets, or in separate parts, to suit the convenience of the purchaser; so that customers may replace broken pieces, or increase the set at any time, with the same pattern as originally purchased.

STONE-WARE DINNER SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 250 per set.

CHINA AND MAJOLICA DESSERT SERVICES in a variety of handsome styles.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines or elegantly painted, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 300 per set.

TOILET AND CHAMBER SERVICES.

Illustrated priced Lists free on application

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

COMMENCES
MONDAY NEXT, JULY 3.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
PATTERNS AND PRICE LIST POST-FREE.
SALE TERMS—NET CASH.
REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER, OR GOODS SENT PER VALUE-PAYABLE POST.
N.B.—No charge for packing.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
LEATHER MERCHANTS.

We have just received a further batch of
WILKINSON & KIDD'S CELEBRATED SADDLES
Especially manufactured (to our order) for
INDIA.

The above Saddles we can confidently recommend for
COMFORT, DURABILITY, AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.
PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 85.

Saddles by other well known makers, from ... ...Rs. 50
Racing Saddles, very light ... ... ,, 60

A large assortment of Snaffle, Pelham and double Bridles always in stock.

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THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 34, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS £253,296 ON 31ST DEC. 1880.

THE direction of the Assurance Funds and of the Company is as follows, viz :—

TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justice of Bengal.

Wm. Macandrew, Esq., J. P., Westwood House, Colchester.

The amount to credit of this Fund is 4½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes is Rs. 5,57,300, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims. This Guarantee has been formed out of Capital, and is a Gift by the Shareholders to the Policy-holders.

TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN LIFE FUNDS.

The Official Trustees of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

The net premiums being invested in Government Funds, in Trust, with Officers who are responsible to Government and whose accounts are under Government audit, the Positive is to all intents and purposes a State Life Office.

The Deed of Trust for Indian Policy-holders (copies of which can be had) is dated the 15th January, 1873, and has been executed by the Company and the Official Trustees. It is to the following effect, namely—That Eighty per cent. of the premiums paid to the Company by assurers upon policies issued, or to be issued, shall from time to time be invested in the name of the Official Trustee, in Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and that such investments shall be kept separate and distinct from the other capital property and funds of the Company, and shall form and be called "The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Fund," and that such fund shall not be applicable to the expenses or general purposes of the Company, but shall BE HELD, and dealt with by the said Trustee solely in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Trust. That the Official Trustee shall stand possessed of, and interested in, the said Trust stocks and funds and OF ALL DIVIDENDS THEREON, to the intent that the same and every part thereof shall be held by him and applied from time to time for the purposes of the Trust, which ARE THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

A declaration appears on all Policies and Positive Notes issued that they are charged primarily upon the Trust Fund, and the Guarantee Fund, and that the full net premia and interest must be invested in terms of the Trust.

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By insuring in the "Positive," the following additional advantages may be secured.

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PROGRESS OF THE HOME AND INDIAN FUNDS FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.	
On 31st December, 1872 ..	£55,373
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AGENTS WANTED, where we are not represented. Singer's are the best machines for the dealers to handle. They possess the greatest number of desirable features not to be found in any competing machine. Apply for particulars, 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE by AUCTION, about 400 chests GUZERAT OPIUM at No. 19, Marine Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June, at 11 a.m. local time. For particulars and conditions apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

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NOTICES.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES in this company will be ready on the 1st proximo, and will be delivered to Shareholders on production, and in lieu of Bank Receipts for the Third Call paid.

The Shares applied for and allotted being sufficient to carry out the smaller scheme of 10,000 spindles, as per Prospectus, the Mill is in course of erection at Hooblee, and the Machinery has been ordered from England.

The Directors, however, being anxious to prosecute the larger scheme of 15,000 spindles, solicit further subscription for Shares, either from members of the Company or the public, as they are confident from inquiries made recently that the local demand will be far in excess of the production even with the larger number of spindles.

It is expected that the Mill will be at work in March, 1883.

The Shares are Rs. 250 each, of which Rs. 100 payable at once, Rs. 50 not before 1st August next, and the remainder not before the 10th January 1883.

Application for Shares, accompanied by deposit of Rs. 100, to be made to

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
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VISITORS to BOMBAY can see the following papers in Messrs. THACKER and Co.'s Saloon on the arrival of the Overland mail, and are invited to pass a spare half hour in so doing, the papers being filed for their convenience :—

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Office, 2, Forbes-street. R. C. DIXON.
Next to Rogers and Co., Chemists.
23rd June, 1882.

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COOK'S ELEVENTH ANNUAL SELECT PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR ROUND the WORLD, will leave LIVERPOOL on August 26, 1882. For pamphlet of particulars, and information, respecting Cook's tickets for visiting Italy, France, Switzerland Germany, the Rhine, &c., &c., apply to

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VIOLIN STRINGS.—A large stock on hand of the best Italian and French make, also Guitar and Banjo Strings.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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MINIATURE SCOTCH BAG-PIPES with chanter and drone reeds, a perfect instrument easily learned. Rs. 3 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

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MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, wonderful-toned little instruments, full of power, superior finish, rosewood, with 20 keys, in polished mahogany box. Rs. 40. Our speciality.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 230 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(a) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;
(b) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;
(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;
(d) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.
The 8th April, 1882.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 26.

THE business of the past week has been on a very limited scale all round. For a time Cotton showed some activity under the influence of strong advices from Liverpool, but latterly a duller feeling has again supervened. In Wheat and Seeds transactions are also within comparatively small lines, relative values at home being in almost every instance below first cost here. Freights for a few days hardened up slightly, and 27s. 6d. was touched for measurement by Canal to Liverpool, but at the close the tendency is again weak, two or three disengaged steamers now in harbour being sufficient in the existing state of things to exercise a depressing effect. Imports on the whole are steady, although the reports from up-country regarding the rainfall are not on the whole so favorable as might be desired. In this neighbourhood we have had a heavy fall for so early the season, and there is yet plenty of time for anything short in the districts to be quite made up. Money continues fairly easy, but he unsatisfactory state of things with reference to Egypt does away with all tendency to speculation, and Government Paper has undergone a fall of close on one per cent., while Shares are also dull. Sterling Exchange is firm, and at the moment shows an upward tendency.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 24th instant shows the following changes :—

Publi Deposits at Head Office	..Increase....Rs.	2,15,221
Do. do. Branches	....Increase.... „	52,360
Other Deposits	....Decrease .. „	2,09,801
Government & other authorised Securities	....Decrease .. „	90,382
Loans	....Decrease .. „	4,69,611
Bills Discounted	....Increase.... „	9,95,999
Cash with Correspondents	....Increase.... „	1,60,71
Cash and Currency Notes	....Decrease .. „	6,66,09

These movements, although not of much importance as regards amount, are nevertheless indicative of a pause in the downward tendency of money, especially when taken in conjunction with last week's return, and in the opinion of some people we have already touched the lowest point in rates of discount. With business of all kinds so quiet as it is, and speculation quite at a standstill, we scarcely share this view, but there is certainly less sign of a further decline than seemed probable a few weeks ago.

EXCHANGE.—A considerable change has taken place in the aspect of the market for sterling this week. To begin with, owing to a decline in Bar Silver in London, some people say to 51⅞d., others to 51⅝d. per oz. : a very weak feeling was manifested, and the day after last steamer left demand Bank Bills receded to 1s. 7⅞d., and 3 months' Credits to 1s. 8 1-32d. On Thursday, however, owing to the limit for Council drafts having been maintained at 1s. 8d., a reaction set in, and rates have hardened daily since closing at a recovery of 5-32d. from the lowest point, say :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 1-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 8d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8⅛d. ; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼. ; Francs, 2·13½d. per rupee.

At this level the feeling at the moment is very firm, and should Council dtafts in London on Wednesday find many buyers at the minimum of 1s. 8d., we may see the present level supported, at Calcutta and China are both requiring funds at the moment. Here, however, everything points in the other direction, exports being dull in the extreme, whilst imports are rather more active, and unless supported from the quarters indicated, we should be inclined to look for rates going back again.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have continued very dull since last mail left. The aspect of the Egyptian difficulty is now regarded here with considerable anxiety, and every day has brought out sellers at a lower price, until at the close we quote :—Fours Rs. 101 to Rs. 101⅛ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 108½ nominal.

SHARES.—The firmness apparent at the departure of last steamer has quite disappeared, and latterly the market for nearly all descriptions has given way slowly but steadily. In *Banks* we have to note a decline of 1½ per cent. in Bank of Bombays, which close at Rs. 790. In *Land* Companies the only change is in Colabas, which have declined Rs. 20. *Press* Companies are quiet, and our quotations show a fall of Rs. 10 in Albert of Kurrachee, Rs. 15 in Berars, Mofussils, and New Indian. *Spinning* and *Weaving Mill* shares are all dull, and the movements of the week result in a fall of Rs. 100 in Bhownugger, Rs. 20 in Parell, Jewraz Balloo, Khutao Muckonjee, National, and Prince of Wales, and in other Companies of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay-Burmah Trading have advanced Rs. 50, Bombay Saw Mills Rs. 10. *Gold Mining* Companies are quite nominal in value, with no buyers at almost any price.

PIECE-GOODS.—From some of the districts the reports of the rainfall are not quite so good as they might be, and our market, therefore, notwithstanding the firmness in Manchester, has not been strong. The clearances from the bazaar have been about the same as last week, say 1,800 packages, and even to effect this slightly easier prices have had to be accepted in some cases. Whilst the dealers, however, are thus showing some anxiety to move off their old stocks, they are not averse to replacing them for future delivery, and considerable orders are said to have gone forward, although not at rates which have admitted of any extent of business resulting. Arrivals latterly have not been excessive, and stocks are accordingly working into moderate compass, although as yet fully equal to the demand. The latter, however, will doubtless improve as the rainfall becomes more general up-country.

TWIST.—In English Yarns the business of the week has been rather restricted, and prices, if not quotably lower, are certainly not very firmly held, although stocks are moderate. Local Yarns are also quiet, and 1-16 to ⅛ anna per lb. lower.

METALS.—*Copper* is in limited request, holders asking for previous prices which buyers decline to pay. The same may be said of *Yellow Metal*, which is dull and difficult to move both on the spot and to arrive. In *Iron* there is no improvement. Supplies are large, and the tone of the market dull.

COALS are still in a stagnant state so far as fresh business is concerned, owing to the disorganisation of the market consequent on the stoppage of nearly all the dealers. Stocks, however, are light, probably not a third of what they were at the same time last year, and a considerable undercurrent of enquiry which would lead to business if there were any sellers. We quote to arrive :—Cardiff Rs. 15½ ; Davison's Rs. 14¼ to ½ per ton.

COTTON.—The strong character of the telegrams from Liverpool in the early part of the week induced an active enquiry for all descriptions in good shipping condition, and although a quieter tone has latterly been apparent, the purchases for export make up a total of about 10,000 bales, whilst prices are generally Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy higher on the week. The market is now pretty well cleared of since parcels of Omras and Dhollaras, but a good deal is being done in Westerns and Tinnivally, of which the quality this season is very satisfactory.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date show the following comparisons :—

	1882.	1881	1880.
For the week	22,676	33,980	22,219
Since 1st September	1,691,475	1,116,140	1,096,718
Since 1st January	1,440,696	971,159	9;8,724

The *Clearances for Sea* from 1st January to date now show a total of 1,287,010 bales, against 725,850 bales for the same period last year.

New Crop.—In Khandeish and the Berars good progress is being made with field work, and the rainfall in these districts has been very seasonable so far. From Kattiawar, however, we hear very little rain has fallen, and if it does not come before long, we shall begin to hear of unfavourable anticipations.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Fine Omra (Nominal)	Rs. 208	=5 5/16d.
Good do.	„ 200	=5¼d.
F.G.F. do.	„ 195	=5d.
G.F. do.	„ 190	=4½d.
Fine Dhollera (Nominal)	„ 208	= 5/16d.
Good do.	„ 200	= ¼d.
F.G.F. do.	„ 194	=4 31 32d.
G.F. do.	„ 188	=4 27/32d.
Good Ginned Dharwar	„ 207	=5 9.32d.
Good Westerns	„ 191	=4 29/32d.
F.G.F. do.	„ 186	=4 25/32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed*, being only in moderate supply, commands full rates as compared with home quotations. A strong demand a few days ago induced sellers to raise their rate to Rs. 5-11, but buyers declining to go on at that level, Rs. 5-9½ to Rs. 5-10 per cwt. is now the current quotation. For *Rapeseed* a strong demand still prevails, and the stock being insignificant, Yellow Guzerat has run up to Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

WHEAT.—Under the influence of rather stronger advices from home and but moderate supplies, prices have shown a hardening tendency during the past three or four days, and we now quote :—No. 1 Soft White Rs. 33½ to Rs. 34, Soft Red Rs. 30½ to Rs. 31½ per candy. From the Central Provinces moderate receipts are coming to hand, but of Delhi arrivals are trifling.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	790
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	870
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	97

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1000
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,170
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	510
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	580
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	500
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	81 1,110
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	
Dhollera P. & G. Co	500	300	all	30	235
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,190
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,825
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	500
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	575
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	350
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	217½
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	235	2,175
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		50	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	230
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	738
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. s	530
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	755
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	910
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	690
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	910
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	555
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	685
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,060
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,075
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	995
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	890
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	945
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	2,025
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	815
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,330
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	235
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,230
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	810
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	925
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	650
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	315
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,190
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	925
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	615
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	820
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	915

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	00	1,000	1,000	100	425
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	150 140
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,650
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	6
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	66
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	30	430
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,125
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	2½
Do.	1,000B	10	100	..	60
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	975
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	201
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-6
Carolas	„ 239
Mexican Dollars	„ 223
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„ 106⅝
Gold Leaf	19-5½ to 19-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-5-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-4-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-5
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 18-11-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 24th June, as compared with the statement of 17th June :—

	June 17. Rs.	June 24. Rs.
LIABITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	33,19,853	35,35,074
Do. do. at Branches	11,54,865	12,07,225
Other Deposits	2,18,13,673	2,16,03,872
Post Bills	10,272	8,047
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,13,738	5,47,100
	3,91,37,401	3,91,26,318
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	64,52,492	63,62,110
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,68,285	11,02,702
Loans, on Security of do.	21,97,699	20,28,088
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,115	2,773
Bills Discounted	1,55,76,006	1,65,72,005
Stamps	2,840	2,815
Dead Stock ......Rs. 5,50,308		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,25,000		
	3,25,308	3,25,308
Bullion	21,611	1,43,827
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,32,787	3,93,497
Cash and Currency Notes	1,28,59,258	1,21,93,163
	3,91,37,401	3,91,26,318

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Edwin, 1,211 tons, Captain W. Sacey, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Guildford, 1,475 tons, Captain J. Watson, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer St. Duston, 1,451 tons, Captain J. Henry, will sail to-day for Lomsdon with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, 1,501 tons Captain F. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Hesperia, 1,981 tons, Captain W. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (29th May,) with a cargo of coals.

THE ship Malta, 1,610 tons Captain J. Moulton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (18th March), with a cargo of 2,252 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE barque Ireland, 973 tons, Captain H. Griffith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (13th March), with a cargo of 1,512 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

THE ship Sierra Blanca 1,390 tons, Captain S. Mesuard, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from (Liverpool 29th March), brought a cargo of 2,977 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Remington and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain A. B. Cane, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Two Arab ladies, Mr. Moosadbin Kalifa and infant, M. Mahamedalli Khan, Mr. Dinshawjee Aspanderjee, and 35 deck.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Daphne, 1,396 tons, Captain G. Dancich, which arrvied in harbour, on the 25th instant from Trieste, (1st June) brought Mr. Braham, and 17 deck passengers, and the following cargo :—From Trieste.—13 packages piecegoods, 13 cases sewing machines, 10 cases pianos, 2 cases metal leaves, 5 packages hardware, 384 bales papers, 6 packages glassware, 130 casks beer, 2 cases buttons, 33 boxes silver, 6 cases Chinaware. 8 cases beads, 1 case toys, and 4 cases lamps, From Beyroot. —1 box specie. From Hoodooda.—2 boxes specie. From Aden.—32 packages gum, 5 packages cowries, and 36 packages fishmaws.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
25	Ravenna (s)	Stewart	London, June 1.
26	Hesperia (s)	Russell	Liverpool, May 29.
	Ireland	Griffith	Liverpool, March 13.
	Malta	Moulton	Liverpool, March 18.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Calcutta, June 7.
	Inchclutha (s)	Crocknell	Liverpool, May 26.
	Clan Fraser (s)	Elwood	Kurrachee, June 24.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Alexander Yeats	Dunham	Liverpool.
	Edwin (s)	Sacey	Hull.
	Kerbela (s)	Wilson	Calcutta.
	Burmah (s)	Cave	Persian Gulf.
	Guildford (s)	Watson	Hull.

The Steamer St. Dunston, Henry, to London, obtained port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Daphne, to China, &c.
Steamer Clan Macleod, to London.
Steamer Clan Fraser, to Marseilles.
Ship Tunebreton, to Europe.

CALCUTTA.

June ARRIVALS.
22 Quetta (s).........Templeton London, May 17.
Averill (s) ....Benn.........Hartlepool, May 14.

DEPARTURES.

June 22.—Steamers Medina, Reliance and Chindwara. Barque Belus.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May 26 Dragon H. M's, ss, Hulton, from Sea.
26 Herrier Schooner, ss, Wilcox, from Sea.
31 Sarah Hobart A. Bark, Cooker, from Zanzibar.
June 3 Pluvier F. G. Boat, Bandry, from Abokh.
1 Sea Gull H. M.'s, ss, Byles, from Zanzibar.
4 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Hodeida.
5 Falcon S. Tug, ss, Holmes, from Glasgow.
6 Marana, ss, Herd, from Cardiff.
7 Bushire, ss, Jones, from Cardiff.
7 Ettorefieramosca I.G.B., Caramagna, from Assab.
7 Pluvier F. G. B., ss, Bandry, from Abokh.
7 Garibaldi It. F. ss, Morin, from Seychelles.
10 Amberwitch, I. G. ss, Hewett, from Perim.
10 Damanoor, ss, Sahata, from Suez.
12 Baghdad, ss, Dougherty, from Zanzibar.
13 Thibet, ss, Thompson, from Venice.
13 Nizam, ss, Harris, from London.
14 Joseph Ferens, ss, Barnups, from Kurrachee.
14 Hexham, ss, Adams, from Pondicherry.
14 Limburg, ss, Page, from Batavia.
14 Rohilla, ss, Barratt, from Bombay.
14 Norman Monarch, ss, Huggett, from Batavia.
14 Antonio, ss, Seaborne, from Japan.
14 Elginshire, ss, Wallace, from Kurrachee.
15 Yorkshire, ss, Lyon, from London.
15 Vinuelas, ss, Font, from Liverpool.
15 Spaniel, ss, Gowdy, from Swansea.
15 George Fisher, ss, Weatherill, from Bushire.
16 Sorrento, ss, Pauls, from Adelaide.
17 Teviot, ss, Nisbett, from Bombay.
17 Daphne, ss, Doncich, from Trieste.
17 Knight St. Patrick, ss, Shield, from Bombay.
17 Amedeo, ss, Vassallo, from Bassein.
18 Mayo, ss, Hughes, from Bombay.
18 Wandraham, ss, Splidt, from Antwerp.
18 Macedonia, ss, Watson, from Cardiff.
18 Drachenfels, ss, Taree, from Bassein.
18 City of Edinburgh, ss, Jack, from Calcutta.
19 Damanoor, ss, Sahata, from Berbarah.
19 Decca, ss, Burkitt, from Calcutta.
19 Airy, ss, Balls, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

13 Pluvier F. G. Boat, Bandry, to Saigon.
13 Baghdad, ss, Dougherty, to Bombay.
13 Thibet, ss, Thompson, to Bombay.
13 Nizam, ss, Harris, to Calcutta.
14 Bushire, ss, Jones, to Persion Gulf.
14 Damanoor, ss, Sahata, to Berberah.
14 Joseph Ferens, ss, Burnups, to Altona.
14 Hexham, ss, Adams, to Marseilles.
14 Limburg, ss, Page, to Rotterdam.
14 Robilla, ss, Barratt, to London.
15 Dragoon H. M's, ss, Hulton, to Sea.
15 Herrier Schooner, ss, Wilcox, to Sea.
15 Sarah Hobart A. Bark Croker, to Bombay.
15 Marana, ss, Herd, to Calcutta.
15 Ettorefieramosca I.G.B., Caramagna, to Assab.
15 Norman Monarch, ss, Huggett, to Malta F. O.
15 Antonio, ss, Seaborne, ss, Falmouth F. O.
15 Elginshire, ss, Wallace, to Marseilles
15 Yorkshire, ss, Lyon, to China.
15 Vinuclas, ss, Font, to Manilla.
15 Spaniel, ss, Gowdy, to Singapore.
16 Garibaldi It. F., ss, Morin, to Suez.
16 George Fisher, ss, Weatherill, to London.
16 Sorrento, ss, Pauls, to London.
17 Teviot, ss, Nisbett, to Havre.
17 Daphne, ss, Doncich, to Bombay.
17 Knight St. Patrick, ss, Shield, to Hull.
17 Amedeo, ss, Vassallo, to Portsaid F. O.
17 Mayo, ss, Hughes, to Naples.
18 Wandraham, ss, Splidt, to China.
19 Drachenfels, ss, Taree, to Malta F. O.
19 City of Edinburgh, ss, Jack, to London.
19 Decca, ss, Burkitt, to London.
19 Airy, ss, Balls, to Antwerp.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Sea Gull H. M's, ss, Byles, from Zanzibar.
Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Hodeida.
Falcon S. Tug, ss, Holmes, from Glasgow.
Pluvier F. G. B., ss, Bandry, from Abokh.
Amberwitch I. G., ss, Hewett, from Perim.
Macedonia, ss, Watson, from Cardiff.
Damanoor, ss, Sahata, from Berberah.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 24.

Mainwaring, Capt., S. W. Borderers.

JUNE 25.

Forster, Lieut., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, from leave, from Poona.

Lamb, Inspg. Vety. Surg., from leave, from England.

Cameron, Surg. Major, from leave, from Lngland.

Grant, Major, Seaforth Highlanders, from leave, from England.

Boulderson, Lieut.-Col., 17th Lancers, from leave, from England.

JUNE 26.

Stewart, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from R. Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 25.

Forster, Lieut., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, from leave, to Deesa.

JUNE 26.

Lamb, Inspg. Vet. Surg., from leave, to Poona.

Grant, Major, Seaforth Highlanders, from leave, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, June 27.

There will be parade in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 28th instant, at 9 p.m. (Bombay time). The manual, firing and bayonet exercises will be practiced. Sword drill for officers and Sergeants. All officers will be practiced in the new Salute.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr. R. H. GREAVES is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st Grade of Jt. Magis. and Depy. Colls. in the dist. of Shahabad, from the date on which he was relieved of his apptt. as Offg. Dist. and Sess. Judge of Noakholly.

Mr. P. G. Melitus, Assist. Magis. and Coll., Chittagong, is transferred to Burdwan, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that dist. This cancels the order of 20th May last, transferring Mr. H. F. Mathews, Offg. Jt. Magis. and Depy. Coll., from Rungpore to Burdwan.

Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 19th ult.

Mr. R. Cornish, C. S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 28th Apl.

Mr. W. H. Ryland, Offg. Supdt. of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta, is allowed leave for 3 months, from 8th prox. Mr. C. G. Longhurst is appointed to act as Supdt. of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. H. Ryland, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Whitmore, Jt. Magis. and Depy. Coll., Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for 2 months from 3rd inst.

Mr. J. Kelleher, Temporary Jt. Magis. and Depy. Coll. of the 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 11th May, vice Mr. D. W. M. Testro, retired.

Mr. J. Pratt, Jt. Magis. and Depy. Coll. of the 2nd Grade, is appointed temporarily to be a Jt. Magis. and Depy. Coll. of the 1st Grade, from 11th May, vice Mr. J. Kelleher.

Mr. S. S. Jones, Assist. Magis. and Coll, in charge of the Deoghur div. of the Sonthal Pergunnahs dist. is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st Grade of Jt. Magis. and Depy. Colls., from 13th inst.

Mr. W. E. Cantopher, Head Master, Hooghly Collegiate School, is allowed leave for 6 months.

Mr. J. Eliot, Professor, Presidency College, is confirmed in the 2nd Class of the Bengal Educational Service from 15th March 1881, vice Mr. Roper Lethbridge, retired.

Mr. J. S. Slater, Offg. Principal, Engg. College, Howrah, is confirmed in the 3rd Class of the Bengal Educational Service from 15th March 1881, vice Mr. J. Eliot.

Mr. J. Schaumburg, Artist attached to the Geological Survey of India, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Principal of the Govt. School of Art, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. H. Locke, or until further orders, from the date on which he joined that appointment.

Mr. E. W. Payne, Assist. Supdt. Bhagalpore Central Jail, is appointed to be Assist, Supdt,, of Jails of the 1st Grade, vice Mr. C. H. Sevenoaks.

Mr. H. G. Tayler, Assist. Supdt. Buxar Central Jail, is appointed to be Assist. Supdt. of Jails of the 2nd Grade, vice Mr. E. W. Payne.

Mr. E. Muspratt, Offg. Assist. Supdt. of Police, 24 Pergunnahs, is appointed to be Assist Supdt. of Jails of the 3rd Grade, vice Mr. H. G. Tayler.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

Maj. D. G. Pitcher, Judge, Small Causes Court, Lucknow, at present on special duty, to be Assist. Director, Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce for Oudh, from the date on which he assume charge of that office.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.
HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS
20, RAMPART ROW,
(Next to the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE steamer Helios has just ARRIVED in Bombay with a Special Consignment of the world-renowned iron-frame PIANOS by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE in solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square	Rs. 675
Sympathetic	„ 750
Semi-grand, on three legs	„ 1,250

Easy and advantageous terms by yearly purchase or hire system on application.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay, May 1, 1882. Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WAITE—June 6, at Manchester-street, Manchester Square, W., the wife of W., E. Waite, Esq., Bombay Revenue Survey, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BEADLE—June 21, at Wadhwan (Civil Station), the wife of Robert Beadle, of a son.

DAVID—June 26, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of Sassoon J. David, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BENNETT—June 25, at the Officers' Sanitarium, Colaba, Major John Bennett, Commandant, Sion Fort.

CRAWFORD—June 24, at noon, at his mother's residence, 25, C. Church-street, Mazagon, Thomas Crawford, Esq., late of Crawford and Co., aged 50 years and 3 months. Madras and Calcutta papers please copy.

CRAWFORD—June 24, at 1 p.m., at 25, Church-street, Mazagon, Anne Caroline, widow of the late Thomas Crawford, Commander in H. M. Royal Navy, aged 78 years and 6 months. Madras and Calcutta papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TUCKER—June 20, at Calcutta, the wife of F. Harington Tucker, Bengal Police, of a son.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)
Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"D."—Forwarded to the Manager.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1882.

AFTER careful inquiries on this side, we believe we can supplement the statement of the London *Times* respecting a British expeditionary force for Egypt, by stating, on the best authority, that the Government of India are in a position to despatch without delay a contingent of native and European troops for service in Egypt. In the event of such a step being found necessary, two European regiments going home—one from Aden—would probably be utilised, and with these would be sent a battery of artillery and three or four native regiments. That the British Government have at last brought themselves to realise the necessity of being prepared to take the burden of intervention on their own shoulders we take to be certain. It is very improbable that the *Times* would have made such a circumstantial announcement concerning a matter of such importance without having first verified its information. There is no mention in the telegram to hand of the sources from which the troops for the expeditionary force are to be drawn. Malta, Gibraltar, and Cyprus will probably furnish contingents in the first instance, to be reinforced from home, and, as we expect, from India. Of the moral policy of utilising the military resources of India to protect our common interests in Egypt we have already spoken ; and on the lower ground o expediency we think the employment of sepoys would be highly advisable, if not absolutely imperative. At this period of the year the extreme heat would prevent European troops from undertaking any serious active operations in Egypt, whereas Indian troops would find themselves more or less in their element. We need hardly, perhaps, discuss a proposition which is self-evident. We do not suppose that the capacity of India to take part in this expedition has been overlooked by the authorities at the Horse Guards ; and we may also conclude that Mr. Gladstone's old dislike to employing Indian troops on foreign service, when the questions at issue did not concern them, cannot be reasonably applied to the present case, in which the interests of India involved are quite as important as those of any European Power, and perhaps more vital than all except those of Great Britain.

It would be interesting to know whether this sudden resolution of the British Cabinet has been due to any determination of their own, or has been stimulated by extraneous influences. From the fact that no reference whatever is made to a French force, we may assume that England is prepared to act alone, and in that case we doubt very much whether Lord Granville has the courage, at the moment the Conference he has worked so hard to assemble is commencing its deliberations, to strike out a policy of his own without its being first recommended or approved by one or other of the interested Powers. A blue-book which has just been received gives us the correspondence on the Egyptian Question as far as February 6, and relates more particularly to the Anglo-French declaration in favour of the Khedive. It is now clear that these Powers, at the time they startled Europe with that declaration, had never so much as considered the means by which they were to enforce their "resolve to guard by their united efforts against all cause of complication, internal or external, which might menace the order of things established in Egypt." This declaration was due to M. Gambetta ; and Lord Granville assented to the draft, "with the reservation that they must not be considered as committing themselves thereby to any particular mode of action, if action should be found necessary." The unreadiness of the two Governments throughout this whole business shows the utter inefficiency of the Joint Control, and any faint hope that it could ever be made workable is dissipated by the explicit declaration of M. de Freycinet to Lord Lyons that he "was much disinclined to any armed intervention in Egypt, whether by France and England together, or by either separately," and that he "was strongly opposed to any intervention on the part of the Porte." Any action in the face of a notification of this character was of course foredoomed to failure, and it is surprising that Lord Granville should have trifled with ultimatums at a time when his hands were so effectually tied. We imagine that the counsellor who has induced Lord Granville to at least get in a position to take the bull by the horns is Prince Bismarck. He has already urged the British Government to take over Egypt, and there is no ground for supposing that the reasons which induced him to press that course upon us then have ceased to influence him. It is easy to understand why Germany and Austria should wish England to be withdrawn from the Eastern Question by her acquiring Egypt, and probably the German Chancellor sees a favourable opportunity of renewing the advice which Lord Beaconsfield rejected a few years ago. England, however, has really no earthly interest in annexing Egypt. It is sufficient for her to re-establish her influence on the present occasion, and ensure her undivided supremacy in the future.

The other news respecting Egypt is important in so far as it refers to the Canal. Anxiety having been felt in London and Paris as to its safety, Ragheb Pasha has telegraphed assurrances to M. de Lesseps. We are not disposed to pay over much attention to any assurances from Ragheb Pasha. Nothing, however, but a war *à outrance* would induce the Egyptians to make any serious attempt to destroy the Suez Canal. It is always open for some marauding Bedouins to sink a steamer or two. The scare at Ismailia respecting these gentry seems to have passed away ; and it would, no doubt, be one of the first duties of an expeditionary force to co-operate with the gunboats of the fleet in guarding the waterway. The somewhat ambiguous reference to the Conference and the Sultan's sovereignty over Egypt really means very little. It is merely a formal affirmation of that "suzerainty" which was established in 1840, and which has never been disputed. The decoration of Arabi Pasha is an interesting piece of by-play. It may be an evidence to Europe of the Khaliph's "solidarity" with Arabi, or it may be simply a bribe to induce the Egyptian to play the game of Abdul Hamid. In all probability it is the latter, for the Sultan being always ready to throw over his instruments, does not usually care to make too ostentatious a display of his approval and support.

THE Bombay Legislative Council meets to-morrow at Poona to discuss the proposed amendment of the Abkari Act. We shall be doing the Council some service in furnishing a few materials towards an answer to the inquiry as to whether under the Abkari Act, as at present in force, there is much scope left for extensive smuggling of mhowra flowers and illicit distillation of country-liquor, to justify the prohibition of traffic therein as proposed by certain over-zealous revenue officials. To form a tolerably correct opinion on this question it is necesasry to go a little below the surface and to see how the present excise system in the Presidency works. Country-liquor is chiefly produced from the flowers of the mhowra. In the northern division of this Presidency there are at present four Government sadar distilleries, of which three are in Gujarat, namely, one at Ahmedabad, one at Broach, and one at Surat. There is a fourth Government distillery, perhaps the largest of any in the whole Presidency, at Oorun in the Thana district, opposite Bombay, which supplies the town and island of Bombay with country-liquor. In connection with these distilleries, it is worthy of note that excepting Ahmedabad, on the north-east of which mhowra grows to a certain extent, in not one of the districts within which the four distilleries are situate is a pound of mhowra found to grow. The supplies of mhowra for all the distilleries have to be obtained from the two British districts of Kaira and the Panch Mahals, and from the native States of Baroda and those grouped under the Rewa Kantha agency, viz., Rajpeepla, Chota Udepur, Bareiya, Sankheda, Bhadarpur, and others. The exports from these native States are much larger than those from Kaira and the Panch Mahals. Now, at the Government distilleries we do not suppose there is any possibility of mhowra smuggling or illicit distillation of liquor taking place. The warehouses in which mhowra flowers are stored, are, when open, under the constant and close vigilance of the Abkari officials, and when closed they have double locks affixed to their doors, one of them being a Government lock. At the distilleries fermentation of mhowra and distillation of liquor take place under the very eyes of the Abkari officials. It is here also that the still-head duty is charged before the liquor is allowed to be removed.

If it be contended that smuggling of mhowra and illicit distillation of country-liquor take place in the mhowra-producing districts or places where the farming system is at present in operation, the contention falls to the ground by several considerations. In the first place, the right to distil liquor in the British mhowra-producing districts throughout the Presidency is farmed out to the highest bidder. There the farmer takes the place of the Government distillery. As a rule he is a permanent resident of the place for which he has secured the right of farming at the highest bid. He is also a professional or hereditary manufacturer of country-liquor. It becomes his interest to look sharp and take the best possible means to check smuggling or illicit manufacture, by being always on the watch for offenders and by bringing them to justice. His sources of information are generally reliable, some of his poorer customers often acting as his informants. Detection of offences against the Abkari Act is not very difficult to him. But apart from this consideration, we ask, do Abkari officers imagine the distillation of country-liquor to be such an easy process as to elude their vigilant observation, or that of their farmers ? It must be remembered that it is not by boiling mhowra flowers in water in their domestic earthen pots that Bheels or Kolis can manufacture liquor. Mhowra flowers intended for distillation have to be dried, and are then soaked in water. In this state they are kept for eight or nine days, in the course of which fermentation goes on. While under fermentation they emit such a strong smell that it scarcely fails to be at once detected by any passer-by, even at a distance from the place of fermentation. Fermentation over, the liquid is poured into the boiler of the still. Steam is got up and distillation commences. Here we put it to the Abkari Department, how many stills have they met with in the mhowra-producing districts ? How many Bheels and Kolis have such stills in their houses ? Those who know anything of the condition of these people will bear witness to the fact of these Bheels and Kolis living almost in a state of nature and being scarcely in a position to afford the luxury of a still. Such stills cannot surely long remain a secret in the village. The supposition that the Bheel may beg or borrow a still, or that he may use an earthen still in place of a copper one, is gratuitous. Have the officials found instances of country pot-makers manufacturing such stills ?

It may be urged that illicit manufacture is carried on in Surat, Broach, and Thana, which receive imports of mhowra for the sadar distilleries from the producing districts. As a rule, however, such imports are made by wholesale farmers who purchase them in the producing districts and carry them by rail for purposes of distillation. No retail sales of mhowra take place, and what little quantity is required by the higher classes for medicinal and other purposes is obtained from the wholesale farmer. The drinkers of country-liquor are generally the poorer and lower classes of people, who have not the means for wholesale purchases. A maund of mhowra produces about a gallon and a half of country-liquor, on which the stillhead duty would amount to Rs. 3. This quantity would last a man for about two months. If there be any class of people who may be connected with illicit manufacture it would be these. Is it to be supposed that such poor people would venture to evade the law and incur the attendant terrors of such evasions, and that country-liquor so illicitly manufactured would escape detection for the two months for which it would last the manufacturer ?

From a revenue point of view also, the supposition of mhowra smuggling and illicit manufacture of liquor hardly receives support. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless the fact, that country-liquor is more in request, and meets with ready and large sales, in districts where no mhowra grows, and that in districts where the mhowra does grow the consumption of liquor and the excise revenue derived by Government stand at the very lowest figure. The collection of excise duty in Kaira and the Panch Mahals put together amounted to Rs. 32,000 in 1880-81 against Rs. 12,000 in 1878-79, when the present Abkari Act was passed ; while the revenue from the Surat district in 1880-81 was over 3¼ lakhs against over 2¼ in 1878-79, in the Thana district nearly 6 lakhs against 4½ lakhs in the same year, in the Kolaba district over a lakh against the same amount in 1878-79, and at Oorun over 13 lakhs against 12½ lakhs in 1878-79. Thus out of an excise revenue of about 36 lakhs of rupees raised in the whole of this Presidency, the northern division yields over 25 lakhs, and of this the portion contributed by the two mhowra-producing districts is only Rs. 32,000, or a little less than one per cent. Supposing that smuggling of mhowra did take place in the two districts, what does the loss of revenue to Government thereby amount to ? At 5 per cent. of the present excise revenue of Kaira and Panch Mahals—a large estimate—the loss by smuggling would be Rs. 1,600, or say Rs. 2,000 ; but even if the loss were Rs. 10,000, instead of Rs. 2,000, still, we maintain, it would scarcely be worth the while of a department that raises 36 lakhs a year to come before the public to claim the prohibition of the collection, import, export, transport, sale, and possession of mhowra flowers within any defined local area or place.

We have thus shown that looking at the proposal of Government to amend the Abkari Act, and at the working of the present system from different points of view, any extensive prevalence of smuggling is not possible ; that in the localities in which Government distilleries are situated mhowra is not found to grow ; that in districts where it does grow the consumption of spirits is not large ; that neither the distillery system nor the farming system lends countenance to smuggling or illicit manufacture ; that the poorer classes, either in the producing or distillery districts, can hardly venture on a costly and precarious speculation with a view to defrauding the public revenue ; and that the loss to revenue, even granting the existence of smuggling in producing districts, is at best of the most paltry character, while the injury which the measure now proposed is calculated to inflict, especially on the poorer classes, is so great, that wise legislation would not purchase revenue at such a sacrifice. And what is that sacrifice ? It is the sacrifice not of mere comfort, but of a means of existence of the poor during a most trying season of each year. It is a well-known fact, which no official gainsaying can controvert, that the ordinary food of the poor people—the Bheels and Kolis in the Panch Mahal districts—varies with the different seasons of the year. In the cold season they live upon bread made of indian-corn ; in the hot months, from March to June, their principal food is mhowra ; and during the rains they subsist on the fruits supplied by mother earth. A scarcity of the mhowra crop is felt by these poor aboriginal classes just as a scarcity of grain is felt in other parts of the Presidency. Upon the whole, it seems to us that a more miserable case was never made out for special legislation, and that the wisest course for Sir James Fergusson and Mr. Ashburner would be to give up the attempt to push on the measure ; for we feel pretty sure that if persisted in by them, against the unanimous non-official view in the Council and the public opinion of the Presidency, it will meet with the fate it deserves at the hands of the Viceroy. But we have sufficient faith in the wisdom and statesmanship of His Excellency the Governor to hope that he will refuse to shape his course according to the interested advice of a few over-zealous revenue officers, and will be guided by what is fair and just on the merits of the proposed legislation.

THE decision to allow Cetewayo to go to England has, no doubt, been due to the recent outbreak among his quondam subjects. Some little time ago Mr. Courtney stated that it had never been decided *not* to allow Cetewayo to come to London, but simply to hold over his visit until there was no danger of its creating uneasiness in Zululand. As the Zulu chiefs have already given vent to their feelings in the form of rebellion, there is now, of course, no further cause for anxiety respecting the consequences of Cetewayo's visit. We suppose if John Dunn is driven out of the country, Cetewayo will resume his sway without more ado. We may naturally expect that England will not feel called upon to undertake another "little war" to place him on the throne again, after the trouble she had in pulling him off.

WE are informed, on good authority, that the negotiations of the Government of India with the Burmese Embassy are in danger of collapsing. Telegraphic communications are passing between Mandalay and the Embassy, so that the departure of the Envoys appears to have been indefinitely postponed. There is a strong feeling amongst Simla official classes against continuing the negotiations much longer, and it is said a date should be named by which the Government of India's demands must be accepted, or the negotiations broken off.

ANARCHY IN EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, JUNE 14.

POLITICAL affairs in Egypt have made rapid strides during the past few days, and we are now on the eve of an occupation by foreign troops. Yesterday evening Sir Edward Malet received instructions from the home Government to follow H. H. the Khedive to Alexandria, and left this morning for that city by special train. He was preceded yesterday by the Russian Consul, and followed in the course of to-day by most of the other representatives of Foreign Powers. The French diplomatic agent announces his departure for to-morrow, but it is quite possible that he may stop a day or two longer, as it is believed that he is hanging on to a slender thread of hope that when he gets Ahmed Pasha Arabi all to himself, he may be able to make some patched-up arrangement with him that will render an occupation unnecessary. In the meanwhile, there is quite a panic among Europeans everywhere, especially since the massacre at Alexandria last Sunday afternoon. People are flying from Cairo, and all the chief hotels, restaurants, and large shops are shutting up, and their proprietors making preparations to get to Europe. Almost every European with the means at his disposal has either left or is packing up, and with few exceptions it is only those without money or who will not abandon their earthly possessions who remain. These are for the most part armed with knives, guns, or revolvers, and are preparing to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Hardly a European thinks of venturing into the streets now, without having a revolver hidden somewhere about his person. Arms and ammunition of every kind have trebled in value, and are being so rapidly bought up that in a few hours there will be no more for sale. At Port Said and Alexandria the steamers are leaving crowded with fugitives to Europe, and all available accommodation on board the next departures has been booked many days in advance, and everyone is awaiting with the liveliest anxiety as to how the announcement of an occupation of the country by foreign troops, which must inevitably come shortly, will be received.

Things were going on very nicely just after the arrival of H. E. the Marshal Ghazi Dervish Pasha, which occurred the day following the despatch of my last letter ; and all those who have stood firmly by the Khedive during this troubled time were in hopes that the difficulty would be overcome without its being necessary to have recourse to an occupation of any kind. Sir Edward Malet expressed himself perfectly satisfied at the course things were taking ; the Turkish Commissioner was confident of the success of his mission ; all the Palace party were received well by him, while he invariably gave the cold shoulder to the friends of the military dictator ; and it was the general opinion, in well-informed circles, that a schism had been effected in the army—when the news reached Cairo like a thunderbolt, last Sunday, that Arabs and Europeans were fighting in the streets at Alexandria.

The Khedive's victoria, which was waiting at the Ismailieh Palace to take him to the fashionable Shoobra drive, was sent back to the stables as it came, telegrams were exchanged with the Governor of Alexandria, a special train was got ready, and aides-de-camp and under-secretaries despatched to the scene of the butchery to institute an inquiry. In due course the public were informed that 49 Europeans were killed and 5 Arabs but private inquiries have since revealed the fact that the number of killed and wounded amounted to something approaching 1,200. On the Monday the Consuls General were on the alert from an early hour in the morning demanding explanations, and guarantees for the lives and property of Europeans in the country, and the absurd farce of guaranteeing public order was again gone through, only this time with the variation that His Highness and His Excellency the Imperial Envoy became responsible, and our old acquaintance Ahmed Pasha Arabi undertook to obey their orders. The farce was all the more absurd as everyone was aware that for months past the Minister of War had been industriously stirring up the population against the Europeans and H. H. the Khedive, and that he was indirectly responsible for everything that had happened. The very morning of the butchery at Alexandria he had told the Cairo correspondent of the *Paris Clairon*, in his own house, in a room crowded with ignorant fanatics, that the Khedive intended to dismiss all the chief persons who had been connected with the late Government, and that he would answer him by declaring a holy war against Europeans, and in order to give more force to his statement he wrote it down on paper. For months past the most violent addresses against Europeans and H. H. the Khedive have been delivered regularly two or three times a week in the mosques all over the country by the emissaries of Ahmed Arabi. He has used the police, at the head of which he has been careful to place, of late, creatures of his own, to organise un-loyal demonstrations against his Prince, and to obtain signatures to petitions praying that His Highness might be deposed. On the very day of the arrival of Dervish Pasha in the capital the police hired a mob of native ruffians to run for miles in front of the Imperial Envoy's carriage, shouting "Exterminate the kaffirs !" And this by order of the Minister of War. And this is the man who has the impudence to guarantee the maintenance of public order. Public order will be observed so long as Ahmed Pasha Arabi and his creatures please, and not one moment longer.

Very suddenly yesterday morning the Khedive started for Alexandria, accompanied by Dervish Pasha and suite and all the Khedivial household, and they are now in perfect safety under the protection of British and French cannon. The plan of the departure was cleverly conceived and carried out without a hitch, and the military Minotaur does not seem to have perceived that he was simply isolated at Cairo, until His Highness and the Turkish Envoy had got safely off. Probably reflection has enlightened him as to his present position.

A telegram arrived very late on Monday night from the Grand Vizier, saying that the Sultan had heard of the butchery at Alexandria, that measures must be at once taken to re-establish order and to render a repetition of the scene impossible. The Khedive and Dervish Pasha of course perceived at once that this would be an excellent opportunity to get away, and they announced their intention of repairing at once to Alexandria to re-establish confidence in that city. Ahmed Arabi was informed of their decision, and told that they confided the safety of Cairo to him. Whether he had any suspicion of their real motive for leaving I am unable to say, but he made no objection to the plan, and the party quitted the capital by special train at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. When they return again it will probably be in the rear of Turkish battalions called into the country by united Europe to re-establish order and the authority of the Khedive, and to mete out to the revolutionary party their deserts. For some days previous to the Khedive's departure it was known that a plan to seize His Highness, the Turkish Envoy, and Sir Edward Malet, and carry them off to the citadel, had been seriously discussed, but the French Consul does not seem to have been included in the scheme. We are now left to the tender mercies of Arabi Pasha and the fanatics who form his party, and the worst may happen at any moment.

CONVERSION TO ZOROASTRIANISM.

YESTERDAY morning, at Maneckjee Sett's Garden in the Fort, two families, consisting of nine persons descended from Parsee parents on one side, but who had never yet been formally admitted to Zoroastrianism, were converted to that religion according to ancient form and usage. The public performance of such a ceremony has been unprecedented in the annals of the Parsees of Bombay, among whom the subject had been under discussion for some weeks past, though there have been solitary instances of children, descended from Parsees, but born of mothers of other castes, being privately invested with the sacred shirt and *koostee* (*i. e.*, sacred thread). The Zend Avesta contains no injunction against the conversion to Zoroastrianism of persons of other castes ; but no priest or layman had in the past been found daring enough to undertake the responsibility of the innovation publicly introduced yesterday.

Among the nine persons abovementioned were Ruttonjee Hormusjee Gandeveewalla, aged 35 years ; his wife Dhunbaee, aged 30 years, daughter of Hormusjee Jivunjee Billimoria ; their two sons aged 12 and 11 years ; and one daughter aged 8 years,—the five making one family. Ruttonjee was born in Gandevee and came to Bombay in his infancy. Some twenty years ago he was married to Dhunbaee by a Brahmin according to the ceremonies of the Hindu religion. His grandfather is said to have been a Parsee. The second family consisted of Limjeebhoy Hormusjee Billimoria, aged 23 years his wife Jeevunbaee, aged 20 years, daughter of a priest named Framjee Ruttonjee Vulsara ; her sister aged 12 years ; and Buchoobaee, aged 3 years, Jeevunbaee's daughter. Jeevunbaee's step-mother, a Parsee woman, lives at Bulsar ; and she had been on a visit to her only a few days ago. Limjeebhoy and Jeevunbaee were likewise married some years ago in Bombay by a Brahmin priest according to Hindu rites and ceremonies. Both Ruttonjee and Limjeebhoy were employed as carpenters in the P. and O. Dockyard, and lived at Mazagon with their families. They wore shirts similar to those worn by Parsees, but without a certain symbolic mark that is upon the latter. They attended religious and marriage feasts among the Parsees of Mazagon, but had to take their meals separately from the latter. They buried their dead at Tank-bunder. The persons converted yesterday were but a portion of a small community residing at Mazagon who claim to be descended from Parsees, dress like Parsees, and keep most of the outward observances of Zoroastianism, but have not been, although they have expressed a desire to be, admitted within its fold. In May, 1881, some of them petitioned the trustees of the charitable funds of the Parsee Punchayet with the object of being converted to Zoroastrianism, but are said to have received no answer to their petition. About a fortnight ago another petition was presented to Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, who, with the co-operation of others, made all necessary inquiries into the matter, with the result that they were satisfied that the petitioners were, as they represented, the descendants of Parsees. A subscription list was got up to defray the expenses ; and the two families above mentioned were selected for the ceremony of being converted to Zoroastrianism.

From an early hour yesterday forenoon a large number of Parsees, invited to witness the ceremony, attended at Manackjee Sett's Garden, where accommodation had been provided for them in a large hall on the ground-floor. Among those present were observed :—Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, Cursetjee Maneckjee Sethna, Jalbhoy Ardesir Sethna, Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Bomonjee Framjee Camajee, Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Merwanjee Furdoonjee Murzban, Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Nanabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Banajee, Bomonjee Curshedjee Camajee, Jamshedjee Cursetjee Camajee, Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, Jehangier Byramjee Murzban, Framjee Dadabhoy Banajee, Cowsjee Eduljee Columbawalla, Dhunjeebhoy Ookerjee Banajee, Framjee Bhicajee, Sorabji Tehmooljee [illegible], Jehangier Hormusjee Dadi Seth, &c. The compound was filled by many Parsees who were drawn to the place by the novel character of the proceedings. About a thousand Parsees in all were present. The two families who were to be converted had come in the company of some of their Parsee neighbours of Mazagon, and were assigned seats in a separate place. Here they were visited by Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee, high-priest, who had been requested to superintend and take a part in the ceremonies. The Dustoor and the several priests who assisted him made personal inquiries as to the candidates for conversion being of Parsee descent, as to their coming forward of their own free will without any temptation or coercion, &c. Their statements were corroborated by Parsee males and females who were present. Some Parsee females, residing in their neighbourhood, stated that they had known them to keep the observances of their religion more strictly than some professing Zoroastrians did. All religious scruples having apparently been so far satisfied, preparations were made for the performance of the ceremonies by the officiating priests independently of a number who had attended voluntarily to lend the sanction of their presence to what they believed to be holy work. The priests of all the fire-temples in Bombay were present, with the exception of Dustoor Pesootunjee Byramjee, of the Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia's fire-temple. The officiating priests were Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamaspasana, Dustoor Jamshedjee Sorabjee Cookadaroo (of the Kuppawalla's fire-temple), Dustoor Cowasjee Manockjee Katruck (of the same temple), Dustoor Perozjee Jamaspjee Jamaspasana, Dustoor Hormusjee Temooljee Jamaspasana, Dustoor Dadabhoy Framjee Powree (of the Mevawalla's fire-temple), and Dustoor Cursetjee Muncherjee Kateli (teacher, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Zend and Pehlvi Madrissa). The nine persons were bathed and made to repeat certain words of Zoroastrian formulary. They were dressed in new clothes provided for them. The ceremony of investiture of the sacred shirt and thread was then performed for the males and children by Dustoor Jamaspjee and others in the presence of the large assembly of Parsees, while his son, Dustoor Pherozjee, and other priests invested the females in another place. All the nine persons were afterwards placed in the large hall abovementioned before Dustoor Jamaspjee, who pronounced the concluding benediction amidst the applause of those present. He quoted some portions of the Parsee scriptures, and exhorted the newly-made Zoroastrians to act, during the rest of their lives, on the three grand principles of their religion—"good thoughts, good words, good deeds." Mr. C. N. Cama addressed the meeting at some length on the interesting character of the proceedings of the day, thanking Mr. Jalbhoy Ardasir Sett, the head of the Nowsaree priests, for lending the use of the garden, as well as the services of the priest of his fire-temple to officiate on the occasion. Mr. Cama asked the meeting to join him in thanking Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia and Mr. Nanabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Banajee for their exertions in the movement, and the trouble they had taken in making all necessary inquiries and arrangements in connection with it. He recommended all Parsees to receive the newly-made Zoroastrians with open arms, and treat them as such on all future occasions. He hoped that their example would be followed by others who were anxious to be admitted to their religion, but who were hitherto denied the benefit owing to the absence of any recognised rules on the subject. He thought that the Parsees should consider this to be a day of glory in the annals of their community. (Loud applause.) The newly-made Zoroastrians then partook of a feast which had been provided in honour of the occasion, and were afterwards taken to the Maneckjee Sett's and Banajee's fire-temples in the Fort to pay their respects to the sacred fire as all true Zoroastrians do. The proceedings were over about mid-day.

LATER in the day a Gujeratee handbill, purporting to bear the signature of Dustoor Pesootunjee Byramjee, head-priest of the Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia's fire-temple, was circulated among Parsees. With the concurrence of the trustees of the fire-temple, he recommended the new-made Zoroastrians not to attempt to visit his fire-temple until the particulars of the ceremonies were made public, and until he was satisfied that those ceremonies had been properly performed.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The *Times* publishes a paragraph this morning stating that a British expeditionary force has been constituted, and that commanders and staffs have been appointed, all in readiness for active service abroad.

An uneasy feeling prevails respecting the safety of the Suez Canal.

THE SULTAN AND ARABI PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 25.

The Sultan has conferred the order of the Medjidie upon Arabi Pasha.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference has approved of the confirmation of the Sultan's sovereignty over Egypt.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 25.

Ragheb Pasha has telegraphed a reassuring message respecting the Suez Canal to M. de Lesseps.

CETEWAYO.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

It has been decided that Cetewayo comes to England immediately.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Bombay mails of the 6th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 24.

The Inch Line steamer Inchrhona left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LISBON, JUNE 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandalla left here on the evening of the 23rd inst.

ADEN, JUNE 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra left here this evening.

ADEN, JUNE 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Booldana, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 26.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, outward bound from Liverpool for Bombay, left Suez yesterday at 7 p. m.

PORT SAID, JUNE 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4⅜
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4½ per cent. do.	90¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
Bar Silver	51⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes	114¼

Arrivals—Prior and Amy Dora.
Departures—Empire and Birmania.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY, JUNE 25.	
At 10 p.m.	80·9
MONDAY, JUNE 26.	
" 6 a.m.	80·6
" 10 a.m.	83·5
" 2 p.m.	84·7
" 4 p.m.	83·4

WE publish a supplement to-day containing the Municipal Commissioner's Memorandum on the re-organisation of the Assessment Department, and news received by the English mail.

MR. JUSTICE PRINSEP, of the Calcutta High Court Bench, goes home by to-day's mail-steamer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS towards the Ashley Eden Memorial Fund amounting to over thirty-two thousand rupees have been collected.

BLUE-BOOKS have been issued containing "Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Egypt" from November 5, 1881, to February 6, 1882; "a Statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India during the year 1879-80;" and "the Report to the Secretary of State for India on the International Monetary Conference, 1881."

THE Maharajah of Burdwan is reported to have forwarded a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with a request that it may be forwarded to the Supreme Government, complaining of the inconvenience and expense that he is put to in having to provide rations for troops marching through his extensive estates, under the Regulation of 1806.

A CEREMONY having great interest for the Parsee community was performed yesterday morning, when nine persons who are not pure Parsees by birth, but the descendants of Parsee fathers and Hindu or Mahomedan mothers, and who have hitherto been excluded from the Parsee community were admitted as converts to the Zoroastrian fold. There is a strong difference of opinion amongst the Parsees, we hear, with regard to this admission, some of the leaders of the community standing aloof and refusing to attend the ceremony or to recognise the converts as co-religionists. A number of these semi-Parsees are expected to follow the example of the nine persons whose conversion was completed by their admission to the fire-temple yesterday.

THE home papers report that the Very Reverend Dean Close was dangerously ill. He passed the winter at Penzance, and only recently left for the north.

A DURBAN telegram states that Sir Henry Bulwer, the Governor, on June 8, formally opened the Legislative Council. In the course of his speech he expressed regret at the unsatisfactory accounts received from Zululand. The condition of that country was seriously occupying the attention of the Government, who were considering the best means of remedying what was defective in the settlement made by Sir Garnet Wolseley, and of promoting a more satisfactory state of things.

A DUEL has taken place in New Orleans. Major Burke, editor of the *New Orleans Times*, and Mr. C. H. Parker, editor of the *New Orleans Picayune*, were the combatants. At the fifth shot Burke was shot through both thighs; but his wounds are not dangerous. Newspaper articles caused the quarrel.

No wonder the Petroleum Act Amendment Bill came to an untimely end, judging from the sensation which news of its introduction into the Simla Council caused in England. *Allen's Indian Mail* of June 7 says:—"One of the most important items of news from India this week relates to the scandalous attempt of Lord Ripon's Government, said to have been made at American dictation, to pass an iniquitous Petroleum Bill, at a single sitting of the Legislative Council, in the privacy of Simla, and in the absence of the non-official members We briefly notice this deplorable business in our leading columns to-day." It is perhaps a pity there is no one in England to plead the cause of the poor natives of the Bombay Presidency against the Bill for taxing mhowra flowers, which the Bombay Government propose to pass at Poona to-morrow, in spite of a unanimous public opposition.

IN reference to Michael Davitt's Liverpool speech, "it has been known for some time," the *Pall Mall Gazette* states, "that Mr. Davitt had fallen under the influence of Mr. Henry George, the American author of a well-known book called 'Progress and Poverty' (published in this country by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co.) The scheme unfolded at Liverpool on Tuesday night is simply the application of this writer's Socialistic ideas to Ireland. The nationalisation of the land is no novelty in Utopian speculation, and we do not know that in Mr. George's hands it becomes one bit more attractive or reasonable than it has been in other forms. Of one thing we may be very sure, that Ireland is the very last country in the world where the doctrine is likely to take root. The scheme will not seriously bear looking at, and must be banished with its bitter foe, Orthodox Political Economy, to Jupiter and Saturn. But that is no reason why we should not do justice to the sincere and temperate spirit of Mr. Davitt's speech."

THE Porte having recognised the validity of Lord Dufferin's claim with regard to Captain Grenfell's immunity from prosecution before a Turkish tribunal for his share in the encounter with the Albanian shepherds at Artaki, the Public Prosecutor has, a Constantinople telegram says, had to prepare a fresh indictment against the murderers of Captain Selby.

THE Sultan has more reasons than one, it appears, for regarding with the keenest interest the development of the drama which is being played at Cairo. The Constantinople correspondent of the *New York Herald* alludes to one phase of the question which seems to have escaped attention elsewhere. He writes:—

The Sultan will do all he can to avert war, but unless he places himself at the head of the powerful party who now demand representative government, Abdul Hamid will probably end his days, like most of his predecessors, with his boots on. Army officers here are taking a leaf from the book of their colleagues in Egypt. There is a widespread discontent against the Sultan's Albanian body-guard. A Turkish pronunciamento would not be as bloodless an affair in Constantinople as it was in Cairo. Anyone who wishes to play the rôle of Arabi Bey here must first pass through a baptism of fire and blood, and any such movement would probably re-open the whole Eastern Question. That there is such a movement on foot I am thoroughly convinced, and Abdul Hamid must at an early day either crush it in its incipient growth, or else put himself at its head.

"*Truth* writes:—I see by the daily papers that the Italian nation has asked the family to give them Garibaldi's sword, in order that it may be preserved in the Capitol. Doubtless, like the mementos of Waterloo, there will soon be hundreds of Garibaldi's swords, so the Italian nation will have no difficulty in getting one—or, in fact, a dozen; but the genuine sword worn by Garibaldi during the whole of the 1866 campaign is now in the possession of Col. Chambers, of Putney House, who served on Garibaldi's Staff."

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD writes as follows to a home paper:—It does not seem to be remembered here, nor even in France, that Garibaldi was born and registered a Frenchman. I have often heard during his lifetime that his parents were not opposed to that annexation of Nice to France which, at the time of his birth, had been accomplished, and that as a child he was educated with no hostility to French rule, which, however, was ended by the Treaty of Vienna in the eighth year of his age.

THE Admiralty has received a report from the captain of Her Majesty's ship Swiftsure of the circumstances of an accident which occurred on board that ship while saluting the Portuguese flag at Madeira on the 31st ult. The breech-piece of a 25-pounder breech-loading gun, not having been properly secured, became detached when the gun was fired, and was blown across the deck, killing Charles James, gunner's mate; breaking the right arm of James W. Caroline, able seaman, the arm being afterwards amputated; and slightly injuring two other men. The inquiry which was held shows that the accident was entirely due to negligence on the part of the gun's crew, and not to any defect in the gun itself. This negligence will in due course be dealt with by the Admiralty.

A CLUB, entitled the Volunteer Service Club, has been established in London to promote social intercourse among gentlemen serving, or who have served, in the Volunteer force. The club will be proprietary, and the first 500 members and adjutants of Volunteer regiments will be admitted without entrance fee.

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Last week's list of the new companies registered by the audacious gentlemen who trade upon the credulity of the owners of money reads like a chapter from Mackay's "History of Popular Delusions." The last of these ventures, and one which shows in a marked degree the ingenuity of the company promoters of the age, bears the attractive title of L'Association. The capital of the undertaking shows the modesty of its founders, for the sum for which they invite subscriptions is limited to the trifle of £12,000,000. Its objects are varied and comprehensive, for the company is started to "establish, acquire, undertake, and conduct every kind of business, profession, enterprise, or occupation in every part of the world." The names of the seven benefactors to society who have planned this scheme and have taken one share apiece are at present unknown to fame; and it would be difficult to secure their due reward to persons who date from the happy vagueness of Devon.

THE Editor of *Truth* has a happy way of enlivening the discussion of a dry subject. We read in a home paper that "Mr. Labouchere intends to revive the question of Mr. Bradlaugh's claims indirectly, by proposing that the hon. member be appointed to serve on the Select Committee about to be nominated by Sir R. Cross on the Conveyancing and Settled Land Bills. As, according to usage, a member proposing to add names to a Committee must take them in equal proportion from each side of the House, Mr. Labouchere has expressed his willingness to propose that Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Newdegate be added to the Committee."

THE ironworkers' strike in America has assumed very large proportions, the number of men who have turned out being variously estimated at from 60,000 to 200,000. The movement spread throughout the Chicago district and the Ohio valley. At Chicago the men on strike boarded a train in which were a number of workmen who had refused to join the strike. The latter were dragged from the train and terribly beaten. Pistols were fired by the assailants, and Judge Pillsbury, of the Illinois Appellate Court, who was a passenger by the train, was wounded. Two mills in Ohio have since surrendered. Work has been resumed in them, causing the strikers to feel very jubilant. The Cleveland Mill, which resumed work with new hands, had much trouble from their inexperience, while large numbers of them were enticed away. The strikers hooted at the workers; but several of the more noisy having been arrested, order was restored. The strikers are well supplied with money, their trade union having plenty of funds.

WHAT is probably one of the most remarkable silk dresses on record was recently on exhibition at Philadelphia. It is to be presented by the American Women's Silk Culture Association to Mrs. Garfield, and is the first silk dress made from the cocoons of American silkworms. The raw silk was grown in fourteen States of the Union by twenty-six families. It was reeled on a Yankee reel, and manufactured in New Jersey. In the quality of the silk and the manner of manufacture it is said to challenge comparison with the products of Lyons looms. This first-fruit of a new industry is encouraging to silk growers, and already there is talk of imposing a duty on raw silk high enough to protect the American silkworms against the competition of China and Italy.

MR. T. P. BARNUM is in England advertising his show. He delivered an address on Jumbo at Southport on June 7. Had he known, he said, that there was such a deep-rooted desire for the creature to remain in England he would not have bought it, but he only became aware of the fact when too late, and when fifty millions of people in America were looking for its arrival. Jumbo, however, was as happy across the Atlantic as it was in Regent's Park. No attempt had been made to train it for the ring. It marched at the head of the processions, and showed no signs of viciousness; but was, on the contrary, as docile as a lamb. As to the assertion that Jumbo had taken to whisky, it was utterly untrue, not a drop having been given it since it landed. The purchase of the animal had proved a big financial success.

SAYS *Truth*:—One of the oldest ex-members of the House of Commons died last week, Mr. Nisbet, of Devizes, who sat for Chippenham from 1855-59. He was in his eighty-ninth year. Mr. Nisbet, who was formerly a judge in India, had lived at Devizes for more than forty years, and was exceedingly popular with the poorer classes of the district, not only for his kind acts and literally boundless benevolence, but also because they had the greatest confidence in him as a magistrate, as he was always particularly anxious to give every possible chance to a humble offender, which is too rarely the case amongst "the great unpaid."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Surat, Capt. A. W. Adamson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. J. B. Richey. Capt. L. J. H. Guy.
Capt. H. G. Mainwaring. Col. A. Stewart.
Hon. H. T. Prinsep. Mr. Williams.
Major A. R. Wilkinson. Mr. J. Allison

FOR LONDON.

Mrs. Alder. Mr. H. Clutterbuck, Junior.
Mr. H. Clutterbuck. Mr. J. Bullock.
For Venice.—Mr. G. M. Struthers.
For Suez.—Mr. P. Baldini.
For Trieste.—Mr. D. E. Micrulachi.

FOR ADEN.

Mr. F. O. V. Minchin. Mr. A. E. Hills.

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s. s. Nepaul, Captain H. Wyatt, 4th July.

For London.—Mrs. H. W. Williams, 3 infants, and 1 child.

FOR BRINDISI.

Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook. Rev. J. W. Cassels.
Mr. E. W. Laseron. Dr. R. W. Cockerill.
A gentleman. Lieut.-Col. P. Fitzroy.
Mr. G. K. Watts. Mr. J. H. Aspinal.
Mr. C. Bagshawe. Mr. J. A. Bryce
Mr. W. Cottrell. Mr. G. M. Goodrick.

The s. s. Cathay, Capt. William Robbie, 11th July.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. W. Craik. Mr. Frank Harris.
For Venice.—General C. R. Evans.

The s. s. Peshawur, Capt. E. I. Baker, 18th July.

FOR BRINDISI.

Col. P. C. Dalmahoy. Major and Mrs. T. J. Willan and 3 children.

The s. s. Venetia, Capt. A. B. Daniell, 25th July.

FOR BRINDISI.

Major F. Maynard. Dr. J. W. Walker.

The s. s. Nizam, Capt. F. Harris, 1st August.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. H. S. Beadon. Major R. J. Watson.
Major and Mrs. Heywood.

The s. s. Sutlej, Captain A. H. Johnson, 15th Aug.

For Brindisi—A gentleman.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 24:—Little change has taken place in the barometric pressure since yesterday except in Assam and Burmah, where it has risen slightly. It is higher also in Bengal. In the Punjab the winds are easterly, but the movement is slight; the air is damper, and slight rain has fallen in Eastern Punjab. In the Gangetic plain and elsewhere westerly winds still prevail. No rain of importance is reported in any part of Northern India save a local shower at Meerut. A few slight showers have fallen in the Bombay Presidency, and heavier rain is reported at Bangalore, Mercara, and Cochin. At Mangalore there were nearly three inches; at Akyab, Silchar, Mercara, and Cochin one to two inches; at Meerut, Darjeeling, and Abu half to one inch. On previous days Calicut had two inches, Prome above one inch, and Naini Tal half an inch.

June 25:—The barometric rise reported yesterday morning from the eastern provinces has extended to all India. It is greater in the north than in the south. The pressure everywhere exceeds the average, especially in Bengal and the Central Provinces. There are no immediate prospects of a recurrence of the rains in Northern India. The winds are due south on the coasts of the Bay of Bengal, from Vizagapatam to Diamond Island. The winds in Bengal and everywhere to the westward are still westerly. The skies are clear, and the temperature moderately high in the North-West Provinces. In the Eastern Punjab there is more cloud and some rain. In Bengal the weather is showery. In the Central Provinces the weather is fine and comparatively clear. From Bombay and Madras a little rain is reported. The chief falls have been at Akyab three inches; at Patna, Dacca, and Chittagong one inch; at Lahore half an inch; at Cuttack two-thirds of an inch. On previous days one inch fell at Calicut.

MADRAS.—We have been favoured by Mr. Pogson with the following information as to the rainfall during the thunder-storm on Thursday last:—"Last night's rain was 1·48 inch. The storm was a very moderate one, though most acceptable." It is more than possible that this storm is but the forerunner of several better ones, which will cause an amelioration of our present *bakedness.*—*Mail.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.
Previously regtd.	25	84	29	23	28	39	31	49
25 Sunday	0	81	....		....		....	
26 Monday	.....		0	55	0	34	0	31
Total	26	65	29	78	28	73	31	80
Corresponding date last year	13	9	10	62	9	40	10	88

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Monday, 26th June, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·755	89·0	WSW	17	0·00
Surat	·806	78·0	W	11	0·40
Bombay	·848	83·5	W	19	0·76
Ratnagiri	·874	84·1	W S W fresh	..	0·22
Karwar	·911	84·0	W Fresh	..	0·00
Mangalore	·925	81·0	Calm.	3	0·29
Calicut	·930	77·6	Calm.	6	0·01
Cochin	·941	81·6	WNW	2	0·20
Masulipatam	·790	91·8	W	..	0·62
Madras	·803	93·8	NNW	6	0·00
Negapatam	·826	89·9	SW	1	0·00

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, K. O. Regiment, Esplanade, evening (weather permitting.)
Polo, on the Cooperage ground, 5-30 p. m. (Bombay time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 25th:—Ravenna (s), from London. Yesterday:—Hesperia (s), Ireland, Malta, and Inchclutha (s), Liverpool; Peshwa (s), Calcutta; Clan Fraser (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Alexander Yeats, for Liverpool; Edwin (s) and Guildford (s), Hull; Kerbela (s), Calcutta; Burmah (s), Persian Gulf.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the K. O. R. L. Regiment this evening at the Esplanade Bandstand (weather permitting):—

Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppé.
Selection	Princess of Trebizonde	Offenbach.
Waltz	Distant Shore	C. d'Albert.
Selection	Faust	Gounod.
Waltz	Souveins Toi	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FAIR.—A fair will be held to-day at Walkeshwar.

POLO.—There will be polo-playing on the Cooperage ground every Tuesday and Friday evening till further notice.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Argosy entered, and the ship Alexander Yeats left, the dock on Sunday; the s.s. Ravenna entered yesterday.

HIGH COURT CHAMBERS.—Mr. Justice Bayley will dispose of the chambers business during the time Mr. Justice Latham is engaged at the third Criminal Sessions.

A TIGER.—A young tiger has been brought to Bombay from Jubbulpore, *en route* to Europe, and is at present located in the compound of Mr. Pestonjee Narelwalla's house at Mazagon.

THEFT.—Mahomed Hassan was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing sundry gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 785, the property of Sullimanjee Allybhoy. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Khunderjee Khuva, Jung-Bahadoor, from Deccan Hyderabad, arrived here on the 24th instant, accompanied by twenty-two followers. He has taken up his résidence in a bungalow on the Nepean Sea-road.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Upper Mahim, on the body of Narayen Anunta, aged forty years. Deceased was drowned while bathing in a tank in that locality. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Deen Mahomed Shaik Ahmed was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of loitering by night at the Arthur Crawford Markets, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE MEASURE.—Gainoo Shiva and Mahadhoo Sowlia, retail dealers in salt, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of having in their possession two measures of capacity which they knew to be false, and intending that they should be fraudulently used. The accused were each fined Rs. 5.

CHEATING.—Rama Kessoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, upon three separate charges, of dishonestly inducing three persons to deliver to him sundry sums of money amounting to Rs. 4-10. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Gunnoo Dhakoo, a gardener, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold ear-ornament, valued at Rs. 10, belonging to Awadee, woman. He was fined Rs. 30, or in default sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Borah-bazaar-street, Fort, on the body of Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy, aged four years, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained on the evening previous by falling out of a window forty feet from the ground. The child was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Hemchund Heerachund, a lad 16 years of age, in the service of Nuthoo Madhowjee, yesterday overbalanced himself and fell out of a widow from a height of about 30 feet. He sustained severe injuries to his head and face, and also a fracture of the thigh; and was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state.

ASSAULTS.—Mahdowrao Nillajee was on Thursday last convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of assaulting Dana Sudda Marwadi on the 11th instant. He was fined Rs. 2.—Vagheer Syud Lutiff was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Hajee Sooban Ally because he declined to give him money to procure liquor. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default sentenced to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MAHOMEDAN MADRISSA.—We are informed that at a meeting of the managing committee of the Anjuman Islam of Bombay, held on Saturday last, it was proposed by Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, seconded by Mr. Mahomed Ally Rogay, and carried unanimously, that a committee of some of the most prominent and distinguished citizens of Bombay be appointed to inspect, examine, and report on the management and working of the Madrissa, as well as on the general efficiency of the teachers. The committee which has been appointed will undoubtedly command the respect of the public, who, considering the Government and Municipal grants in aid of the Madrissa, must be admitted to be deeply interested in its success and prosperity. The following are the members of the committee:—The Honourable Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Pherozeshaw Merwanjee Mehta, Mr. B. M. Wagle, Mr. Kassinath Trimbuck Telang, Rao Bahadoor Shunker Pandurang Pundit, Rao Bahadur Nana Morojee, Mr. K. R. Cama, and Mr. Kaikushru N. Kabrajee.

MISSION WORK.—We understand that the Rev. A. and Mrs. Norton expect to return to this country in a few months, with another missionary couple, also four single ladies, all being in connection with the Church of the Disciples, the Church that President Garfield belonged to. We do not know where this Mission company propose to settle. They will probably take up some field now unoccupied.—We have lately heard of the death of Mr. Henry Webb, formerly in the medical service of the Bombay Government, but since some years retired. No man was better known or more respected than Mr. Webb. For some years he had charge of the Bombay Medical Mission, and in this capacity was abundant in labours, commending the Gospel to the many patients that visited the dispensary by his loving efforts for their physical good as well as by his words for the Master. It was through his efforts that a branch of the Evangelical Alliance was last year formed in Poona.—*Bombay Guardian.*

A SUCCESSFUL STUDENT.—We hear with pleasure that Mr. Gallagher, of the Commissariat Department, will soon be back in Bombay, on the expiration of the sick leave he obtained on his return from Kandahar. We mention the fact in order to mention also something of the useful work which Mr. Gallagher has given himself to during the time he was enjoying the benefit of an invigorating climate. During his leave he has passed Entrance Examinations both in Dublin and London, and, what is much more to the purpose, he has passed Final Examinations in the following: the Law of Personal Property, the Law of Torts, Criminal Law, the Law of Contract, Constitutional History, the Law of Evidence and Pleading, and Procedure and Roman Law. Some few years back we had the pleasure of recording Mr. Gallagher's successful study of Oriental languages, and we remember the fact that he received nearly Rs. 4,000 from Government for passing examinations in Arabic, Hindustani, Urdu, and Persian. But, we ask, what has the country as yet realised from acquirements so liberally subsidised? Mr. Gallagher, however, seems to be determined to make himself usefu, and his determination is worthy of all praise and of grand success.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

A NEW RAILWAY.—A letter from Jodhpore, dated June 16, states:—The new railway line between Pallee and the Rajputana-Malwa line was opened for goods traffic yesterday. It is on the narrow gauge, 18 miles in length, and runs over a part of the country which was formerly very inconvenient for visitors to travel through. It is so constructed that, although the line has scarcely any embankment, it runs clear of the water sheds of the country, only going over four small ravines. Visitors will now be able to travel with speed and comfort, where before they would have had to put up with great inconvenience from the nature of the road. In fact, this route was seldom taken in consequence, people preferring the Sujat road when visiting Jodhpore. The line has been constructed solely at the expense of the Maharaja, and cost five-and-a-half lakhs. Mr. Home, a civil engineer lent by the Government of India, was the officer who planned and carried out the scheme in a manner that has given eminent satisfaction to His Highness. On the occasion of the opening, it was astonishing to see the amount of salt that was ready for export from Jodhpore. This commodity, and the famous white marble of the country, are the two chief articles of export, and the trade in them is expected to be considerably developed by means of the greater facilities of transport now available. Owing to the sandy nature of the soil, the traffic was formerly carried on principally by camel caravans, though bullock-carts were sometimes employed. This not only entailed delay, but, in the case of salt, a good deal of loss from wastage, &c. It is expected that in a fortnight's time the Maharaja Pertab Singh, C. S. I., Prime Minister of Jodhpore, and brother to the Maharaja, will open the line for passenger traffic. His Highness is anxious to extend the railway from Palle to his capital. A loan for that purpose is said to have been applied for, and the Agent to the Governor-General, who takes a warm interest in all matters connected with Jodhpore, and knows its resources, will no doubt be prepared to back any proposals of the Maharaja for the improvement of his State.—*Statesman.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25TH JUNE, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·756
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	·858
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	79·0
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WNW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	471
Fall of Rain*	0·81
Total fall during month	26·19
" " year	26·65
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 26th	0·03

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MR. JUSTICE LATHAM presides at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which will be formally opened to-day and adjourned until to-morrow on account of a native holiday. There are in all six cases implicating nine persons, eight of whom are Hindus, and one is a Mahomedan. The four Kolhapore defamation cases, committed by Mr. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, form the bulk of the calendar. The other two cases are one of marrying again during the lifetime of a former husband, implicating three prisoners, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee; and one of buying and importing slaves, committed by Mr. Webb.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE GRANT BUILDINGS NUISANCE CASE.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, *vs.* AHMEDBHOY HUBBIBHOY AND OTHERS.

THIS case came on to-day for judgment. The plaintiff's claim was for an injunction restraining the defendants, and their servants and agents, from working or using the building at Colaba known as the Nicol Mill, in such a manner as to occasion nuisance to the plaintiffs, or any person occupying the plaintiffs' premises known as the Grant Buildings. The plaintiffs also claimed Rs. 1,000 as damages for the injury already sustained by them from the wrongful acts of the defendants. At the hearing of the suit the Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Pigot and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar, and Dinshaw, for the defendants.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, stated the facts of the case, which are briefly these. The plaintiffs in this suit are the owners of the property situated at Colaba known as the Grant Buildings. The Nicol Mill is situated opposite to and running parallel to the eastern block of the Buildings. The plaintiffs complained that the noise caused by the machinery and gear of the mill, and the smoke, dust, cotton fluff, and cotton flakes issuing from the mill in large quantities materially affected the comfort, enjoyment, and health of the plaintiffs' tenants, and were therefore a serious nuisance. The defendants, in their written statement, denied that the working of the mill created any nuisance; and they urged that even if there was a nuisance, the plaintiffs were debarred by lapse of time and acquiescence from the relief prayed for. At the time the plaintiffs became the owners of the Grant Buildings a company called the Hydraulic Press Company were carrying on the business of pressing cotton in premises adjacent to the Buildings. On the site of the Hydraulic Press, in 1874, the Nicol Press Manufacturing Company erected new buildings. The plaintiffs' manager having heard that the new buildings were intended to be used as spinning and weaving mills gave a notice to the Nicol Press Manufacturing Company. This notice was given before the foundations of the mill were laid down. Notwithstanding the notice, the Nicol Company proceeded with the erection of the mill premises. The mill worked until the end of the year 1878, when it went into liquidation. The mill stopped work until 1880, when it became the property of the defendants. His Lordship said the evidence showed that as early as the 3rd August, 1874, the plaintiffs had given notice to the Nicol Press Manufacturing Company that the business intended to be carried on in the buildings then in the course of erection would cause nuisance to the tenants of the Grant Buildings. The plaintiffs, being alarmed by the nuisance which would be caused by the working of the mill, thus gave notice to the company before the mill premises were erected. The mill did not actually work until May, 1876. At that time, however, the eastern block of the Grant Buildings, which was nearest to the mill, was closed, and it was not until 1878 that any portion of the block was re-opened and let out to tenants. In this connection, it must be stated that the position of the eastern block was much more affected by the working of the mill than that of the western block; and the re-opening of the eastern block in January, 1878, showed that the mill, when at work, was a nuisance. Then, doubtless for the first time, the plaintiffs were in a condition to ascertain whether the nuisance came in the way of the block so as to reduce its profit. The plaintiffs could not bring the suit until they had an opportunity of testing the effect of the working of the mill during all the seasons of the year, especially the monsoon. Before proceedings could be commenced the company went into liquidation, but a notice was given by the plaintiffs solicitors to the liquidators. When the mill was put up for sale, another notice given by the plaintiffs was read out, aloud, in the presence of intending purchasers. The delay in bringing the suit was satisfactorily explained, and it disposed of the objection on the ground of acquiescence on the part of the plaintiffs. It also satisfactorily showed that both the original and present owners of the mill had been from time to time made acquainted with the plaintiffs' intention. After mentioning some legal authorities, his Lordship, speaking of the question of nuisance, said that trifling inconveniences did not constitute an actionable nuisance. The nuisance must be such as to mar and materially depreciate the actual value of a property. In such a case "persons could not stand on their extreme rights and bring an action." Vice Chancellor Wood, taking a similar view of what constituted a nuisance in law, stated that the inconvenience suffered must be something more than a mere delicacy, that it must be such as to materially interfere with the ordinary comfort and enjoyment of people. It was urged that the presses which had been at work before the mill premises were erected must have emitted smoke from the chimney which was now there, and must have, therefore, caused annoyance. No doubt it was true, but the evidence of witnesses such as Mr. Murray, who was there when the press was working, showed that no inconvenience whatever was caused by it. There was also the evidence of experts, which stated that there was great difference between a hydraulic press and a spinning and weaving mill in respect of noise and the consumption of coal. Again, the press was not working during the monsoon, when the wind blew hard, driving the smoke, &c., into the Grant Buildings. The plaintiffs did not deny that there had been some noise and smoke resulting from the working of the presses. They said that it was only when the mill was erected in the place of the press that the noise and smoke became a nuisance. The mill premises ran parallel o the eastern block of the Grant Buildings roughout its entire length, and considering the space which intervened between the two buildings, the working of the mill could scarcely fail to be a source of inconvenience to the tenants. The question was as to the extent of the nuisance. Few, if any, of the witnesses called by the defendants pretended to say they would rather not be without it. It could not be doubted that it proved a very serious diminution of comfort to tenants during 1881 and the first few months of 1882; and some of them appeared to have left on that account. Some of the tenants wrote letters to Mr. Greenwood on leaving the Buildings, and these were put in as evidence of the injury caused by the mill to the plaintiffs' interest. The evidence of these witnesses, and indeed of all the tenants, must have impressed everyone as to their perfect good faith and their desire to explain how they were affected by the noise. No doubt some of these gentlemen were asked by Mr. Greenwood to put in writing the cause of their leaving, but no one who heard that gentleman give his evidence—and more straightforward evidence he (the learned judge) had never heard—would suspect anything in the nature of collusion between him and the tenants who wrote the letters, and nothing more was shown than a desire to obtain honest evidence to support the plaintiffs' case. On the other hand, the defendants called the evidence of persons who had lived in the Buildings, and who stated that they had been scarcely inconvenienced by the noise, &c. Two of these witnesses, Messrs. Boyce and Foster, were pensioners of the Ordnance Department. As they had been in the Aartillery or Ordnance for many years, they might be expected to have become thoroughly accustomed to loud noise, and to regard that of the mill with indifference. They both admitted they heard the noise distinctly, and the former admitted that his wife had complained of it at first, whilst the latter said his wife was hard of hearing. Such witnesses were exceptionally unimpressionable to sound, and their manner of regarding it was hardly a satisfactory test of that of ordinary persons. Another witness called by the defendants was Mr. Batchelor, who had been a tenant for only three months. Mr. Carroll was, no doubt, an important witness. He had lived with his family in the Buildings for several years, and he said he and his family had not suffered any inconvenience. The evidence on both sides left no doubt as to the noise of the traffic in front of the Buildings; the traffic during the cotton season was very considerable, and the noise frequently, in the front rooms, overpowered the noise of the mill. But it was quite distinct in its character from that of the machinery, and though it might be regarded by some persons as the greater nuisance of the two whilst it lasted, the question was not which was the greater nuisance, but whether the noise of the mill was in itself a nuisance, independently of the other. as to the evidence of experts on the matter, it was of less value, in his Lordship's opinion than that of the tenants themselves. The impressions of the moment as to the degree in which certain noises interfered with comfort were not so trustworthy as those of the persons subjected to them for a long time. Drs. Cook and Hojel paid visits to Grant Buildings in the cold weather, and they described the noise as such that they instinctively raised their voices when within its range. They considered it must materially interfere with the comfort of the persons living in the Buildings all day. The learned judge said he had very carefully considered the evidence as to the noise in 1881 and the first two months of 1882, up to which time except that the north windows of the mill were kept closed to keep the dust from the machinery, no precautions were taken to diminish the noise. However, some time in March, 1882, the gearing, which caused a very important part of the noise, was enclosed in a wooden box, and a wall was built between the engine-room and the room facing the Grant Buildings, and double windows were put in. The evidence of the tenants had been very scanty on both sides as to the effect of the noise since the alterations were made. The learned judge then referred at some length to the evidence regarding the noise in the several divisions of the Buildings, and observed that he could scarcely doubt that the noise in division No. 5 was always less than in divisions 2, 3, and 4. Dr. Pinkerton visited the Buildings at the request of the defendants in March, and although he said he would rather be at a distance from the mill than near it, the general effect of his evidence was, no doubt, to show that the noise was not very serious. On the 17th April he (the learned judge) himself paid a visit to the Buildings, and tested the various floors in the third and fourth divisions, and the impression produced upon him was that in the front rooms the noise of the mill was rendered almost inaudible by the noise of the traffic in front and could not be heard without directing attention particularly to it. This was more particularly the case on the first floor, but as one went higher and got on the upper floor of all, the noise became very audible, and the noise of of the traffic in front diminished very much the noise of the mill. The mill, however, being on a level with all the floors of the Grant Buildings, its noise was heard in the back apartments quite audibly. Such a noise, lasting throughout the day, could not fail, the learned judge remarked, to affect seriously the comfort of the people in divisions 2, 3, and 4, especially those on the second and third floors. In touching upon an argument used on behalf of the defendants, the learned judge said that doubtless people with limited means had to weigh one thing against another, and some of the tenants might have considered that to obtain the advantages of an open air situation, such as that the Grant Buildings afforded, they could put up with a nuisance of the description complained of; but he saw no reason to think that the highly respectable persons inhabiting these buildings were indifferent to such matters as noise, dust, and smoke, or that it entered into their calculation to take these things as elements to be borne for compensatory advantages in the matter of rent. They might not be highly sensitive, but they had a standard of comfort and peace and freedom from noise. The noise of the mills could not but interfere with that standard of comfort. It might be that they experienced noise from the traffic, but that was perfectly distinct in cause, character, and duration from the other, and it could scarcely be contended because there was an objectionable noise which lasted five or six months in the year in front of the building, a perfectly distinct and objectionable noise at the back, lasting all the year round, could not be a nuisance. On the whole, the learned judge was of opinion that the noise made by the working of the mill had always caused, and still caused, a serious nuisance to the inhabitants of divisions 2, 3, and 4 of the Buildings. Passing to the question as to whether the cotton fluff issuing from the mill was a nuisance, the learned judge said it undoubtedly was when the wind blew in a certain direction, but it was also plain that a good deal of dust and cotton fluff came from the front when the traffic in cotton was being carried on. The dust was also due in some degree, no doubt, to the coal traffic. This, however, could have no application to the time of the year when there was no cotton traffic, although the fluff nuisance was still experienced by the inhabitants of divisions 2, 3, and 4. The argument that the smoke would not enter the rooms if the windows were shut was not a good one, as in this country people kept their windows open unless in very rough weather. It had been said that although the working of the mill might be a cause of serious discomfort to the plaintiff's tenants, it caused no actionable injury to their reversion: therefore there was no ground for an injunction. The learned judge then quoted several cases in which it was laid down that only a nuisance of a permanent character could cause injury to a reversion, and that, too, although the value of the property had depreciated. After dealing at some length with this question the learned judge remarked that it could scarcely be said that there had been any satisfactory evidence in the present case of any loss resulting from the nuisance. It was merely stated that certain tenants did leave, but how far their leaving resulted in loss had not been established in the evidence. The mere fact that other tenants took their places did not show that any injury was sustained. However that might be, it would not assist the plaintiff in obtaining an injunction; they could only ask for it on the ground that their property will be diminished in value, and that in the present case had regard only to the four or five rooms which Mr. Greenwood said were vacant. The only cause of action was the diminution in the value of the property consequent upon these four or five rooms being vacant. As to these rooms, the conclusion he had arrived at in respect of divisions 2, 3, and 4 were applicable, that the noise of working the mill did constitute, and had constituted, a legal nuisance, and that the smoke and fluff, independently of the effect of the new contrivances, also constituted a nuisance during the monsoon. The important question, therefore, arose whether this conclusion was to support the case for an injunction. The defendants contended that no smoke of any importance had issued from the chimney since Cardiff coal had been used, and that means had been used for preventing the escape of the fluff. The introduction of two new boilers had also reduced a considerable quantity of smoke, some said one-third and others one-half; but the evidence of Dr. Cook and Hojel, and the state of the curtains put up in the windows, left no doubt that these alterations did not put an end to the nuisance. He thought, however, it was in the power of the defendants to work the mill without a smoke nuisance. That depended on the care taken by the defendants' servants. But the remedy to be applied was not of a permanent nature, such as the raising of the mill chimney would be. What guarantee had the plaintiffs that a particular sort of coal would be used, or that defendants' men would take particular care in firing. It might be said that it would be to the interest of the millowners to do so, but the millowners throughout Bombay found it expedient to disregard these things. He did not think, therefore, that these changes and improvements, made at the eleventh hour, ought to influence the question of an injunction when once the nuisance was proved to have existed and to exist still. Lord Westbury had held that that was injury to property which rendered it unsuitable for the purpose to which it was applied. In the present case it might be said that as the nuisance was confined to sets of rooms in the Buildings, it could not cause any material diminution in the value of the property. But if the nuisance only affected four sets of rooms he (the learned judge) could not disregard the fact that the injunction would practically render it unnecessary for the plaintiffs to bring an action in respect of all the other rooms, and so prevent a multiplicity of suits. He thought, therefore, under the special circumstances of this case, the question was whether an injunction might be dealt with if the plaintiffs had the right of action at that moment in respect of all the other divisions. Now, as regarded the nuisance as it affected the other divisions, no one would be bold enough to say the value of the plaintiffs property had not been seriously depreciated. It was true that the plaintiffs had not hitherto suffered diminution in the number of their tenants; indeed, it was admitted by Mr. Greenwood that the rooms had never been more full than since the mill resumed work. This was satisfactorily explained by the increased demand for accommodation. Messrs. Greenwood and Flower, who were specially qualified to speak on the subject, had given this explanation, which had not been disputed by the defendants, but confirmed by the evidence of several tenants and by Mr. Batchelor, who, with his partner, contemplated taking up a company to build semi-detached houses for Europeans. It could scarcely be contended that the rooms in divisions 2, 3, and 4 were as suitable for letting as before the mill began to work, nor could it be entirely disregarded that Mr. De Monte and another witness had admitted that the defendants had seriously contemplated fitting up the vacant space in the mill with some 15,000 spindles. He could not therefore doubt that apart from the special circumstances to which he was about to refer, this was a case in which the court, acting on general principles, would grant an injunction. It was to be observed, while laying down the general principle on which such relief might be granted, that the matter was still left entirely in the discretion of the court, and placed the court in much the same position as the Court of Chancery after that court was enabled to award compensation. The discretion being a reasonable one, should be reasonably exercised. The power had been conferred, no doubt, usefully to prevent the oppression sometimes used in these cases to obtain a large sum of money from a defendant, merely because a plaintiff had a legal right to an injunction. The Court of Chancery had frequently directed an inquiry to be made to ascertain the damage caused by a nuisance, as in the case of Jackson *versus* the Duke of Newcastle, and he (the learned judge) saw no great difficulty in assessing the effect on the value of a place of a nuisance caused by noise and fluff. In July, 1874, when the Land Mortgage Bank contemplated selling the Buildings, they deferred doing so, on the ground that they would obtain damages from the mill company, who had not then begun work. They set themselves assiduously to work to establish such a claim. Mr. Greenwood afterwards suggested that the action should be for abatement of nuisance, and not damages, as the latter could not be well ascertained. The correspondence which had passed left no doubt, without imputing anything to the company, that it was their object to obtain full value for their property. Under all these circumstances, and remembering the time the mill had been worked, the learned judge said he thought he ought not to place the plaintiffs in a position to compel the defendants to pay more than fair compensation for the injuries sustained by divisions 2, 3, and 4, and he would therefore order the matter to stand over, that both parties might get the evidence of experts and people of that class as to the depreciation in the value of this property owing to the nuisance stated. On his ascertaining the amount of damages he would pass a decree awarding damages to the plaintiffs. It might be a matter for the defendants to say whether they would prefer an injunction to damages: therefore he put it in that manner. The defendants had it in their power, if they thought proper, to take means to prevent the nuisance. He proposed to sit on Saturday to receive evidence on the subject of damage, and the only witnesses he wished to have brought before him were experts or people whose calling gave them a right to speak with authority on such a subject.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell asked for longer time, and his Lordship fixed next Saturday week.

Mr. Inverarity asked if his Lordship intended to give damages on the footing of things at the time the suit was brought.

His Lordship said the injunction would go unless damages were paid on the footing of the nuisance as it existed before the various alterations were made. He would not consider what was the effect of the alterations; damages must be paid independently of that. He would not expose the plaintiffs to that unless the defendants paid such damages as to enable them to do what they liked.

Mr. Inverarity.—We complain of their threat to increase the machinery of the mill.

His Lordship.—I reserve that. If they make increased noise, that will entitle plaintiffs to bring a new suit. Now you know the judgment you may perhaps come to some arrangement. I am still in the hope that you will contrive to do so.

Mr. Inverarity asked what order his Lordship would make as to costs.

His Lordship.—The defendants will have to pay the whole of the costs in any case.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A CASTE DISPUTE.

THAKERSEY DEWRAJ AND OTHERS *vs.* HURBHUM NURSEY AND OTHERS.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Fere, for the plaintiffs, moved for making an additional item in the prayer of the plaint, praying that the defendants may be restrained from dealing with the moneys and property of the caste, and for a rule *nisi* for an injunction and a receiver, with an interim injunction. The application was granted, together with an interim injunction.

AN ADMINSTRATION SUIT.

NOWAZBAI *vs.* EDULJEE HEERAJEE.

Mr. M. H. KHAN, on behalf of the plaintiff, the wife of Shapurjee Framjee, presented a plaint against the defendant, as administrator of the estate of the late Heerajee Burjorjee, praying that the plaintiffs' share and interest in the estate of her late father, Heerajee Burjorjee, as well as in the estate of her Heerabai, and her sister Bachoobai, may be ascertained and declared; and that for such purpose accounts may be taken and inquiries made; and that until the final disposal of the suit the defendant may be restrained from parting with or disposing of the estate, cash, or proceeds; and that a receiver may be appointed. His Lordship, sitting in chambers, accepted the plaint as a long cause.

THE GENERAL ICE FACTORY COMPANY.

DINSHA ARDASIR DAVER *vs.* MAJOR C. H. STRUTT.

ON the 24th inst., on the application of the defendant, Mr. Justice Latham granted a summons requiring the plaintiff to show cause why Major George Sartorius should not be examined *de bene esse* as a witness in this case before one of the officers of the court. To-day the summons came on for hearing. The plaintiff consented, and it was made absolute.

The suit is brought to recover from the defendant, as the constituted agent of the General Ice Factory Company, of London, the sum of Rs. 5,000, being commission at 5 per cent. on the Bombay capital of one lakh of rupees, and Rs. 15,000, being commission at 5 per cent. on the gross revenue of the company for three years at about one lakh a year, for breach of contract to employ the plaintiff as the company's agent; also Rs. 1,000, the expenses incurred by plaintiff while working for the company.

SUICIDE AMONGST THE PARSEES.

THE recent cases of suicide amongst the Parsees are so many evidences of mental decay in the community. To prevent this epidemic—for it is nothing but infection—lectures and arguments are ineffective; we must go to the root of the evil, and to do so must arrive at the real causes. Carefully examining the subject, we find a good deal amongst the Parsees which tends to blast their domestic happiness and encourage self-destruction. Our inquiry is further facilitated by the fact that almost all the suicides, whether male or female, are young. Young Parsee lads have recently been behaving shamelessly. The recent impudent theft in the Post-office was commtited by a Parsee youth. Another Parsee youngster was convicted during the last sessions of forgery. The person who was lately punished for committing thefts on a large scale in the Great Eastern Mills is a Parsee boy. Much is spoken of the activity of Parsee youths in the new mill industry; but if half of what is said of the want of integrity in the larger number of them be true, we fear they will disgrace the community some day. In the Nowanagar postal frauds case the offending post-master was a Parsee youth. The Parsee inspector who is undergoing a term of imprisonment for treating certain witnesses with frightful cruelty, with a view to obtaining information from them, at Ahmedabad, is a mere boy. In mercantile firms young Parsees are found to be misconducting themselves, and the European houses seem to have resolved never to employ a Parsee assistant. All these symptoms show that to arrive at the causes of the suicidal mania we shall not have to go far distant. —*Rast Goftar.*

COMING AMUSEMENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Adelaide, Australia, to an up-country paper, mentions Wilson's Circus as "continuing to draw well," and adds:—"The display is very good, and the horses are trained splendidly by Herr Schumann." Respecting a lady who is expected to appear soon at Calcutta, and of whose powers highly favourable accounts are given in Mr. Dave Carson's advertisements, the same correspondent writes:—"The best thing lately, though, has been a series of Shakespearean and other plays at the Theatre Royal, where Miss Louise Pomeroy has been appearing as the star. She has played 'Led Astray,' 'East Lynne,' 'Lady of Lyons,' 'Twelfth Night,' 'As You Like it,' 'The School for Scandal,' and 'Romeo and Juliet.' Frank Weston is her manager; and when we reflect that her Adelaide engagement was only for twelve nights, he seems to have made the most of his time. Last Friday evening Miss Pomeroy took a benefit as Lady Teazle in 'The School for Scandal,' and fairly caught the fancies of the Adelaide public. The house was a bumper; and at the conclusion of the play the Beneficiare received quite an ovation in the form of, I should say, a good-sized clothes basketful of bouquets. From here Miss Pomeroy goes for a season to Melbourne, and thence to India with her present manager, to open in the Corinthean Theatre, Calcutta, in December next. She goes to Cape Town about July, and thence, I believe, to England."

AFGHAN TROPHIES AT KURRACHEE.

As the second anniversary of the celebrated march of General Roberts, with his gallant ten thousand, from Kabul to Kandahar, and its grand climax in the brilliant battle at Kandahar, is now drawing near, it may not be amiss to tell our readers what has become of the throphies then captured from Ayoub's army, and especially the thirty-one guns said to have been taken on or near the heights of the Baba Wulli Khotal. Regarding the clever capture of these almost everybody must have already heard the exciting story, which, like most "acts of bravery bold and deeds of derring-do" cannot be too often retold, and of how the 92nd Highlanders, led by Major White, and the gallant Goorkhas vied with each other while charging for the guns. How one brave and intrepid little Goorkha, who had attached himself all day to the Highlanders, managed, in the final rush, to reach one of the guns first and jumping on it, to the chagrin of the ardent 92nd, waved his cap and cried out in Hindustani:—"This gun belongs to my regiment, 2nd Goorkhas, Prince of Wales's." *Shabash!!* shouted the Highlanders; but to ensure his regiment the prize, and in order that there might be no dispute regarding the ownership, the valiant Goorkha stuffed his forage cap down the muzzle.

Soon after the capture of Ayoub's artillery it was said that the bronze guns were sent home to be cast into stars for the Afghan decorations. It is not so, however, for 11 large and 4 small bronze muzzle loading guns and also 5 malleable iron ones, made on the same model as our Armstrongs are now laying in the Kurrachee Arsenal. These, with four others that have been sent home, were captured at the battle of Kandahar. Three of the four sent home were bronze and have most probably been made into stars for the Afghan decorations, while the fourth was sent as a specimen of how well the Afghans were able to imitate our Armstrong guns in almost every particular. All these guns bear the Kabul "Karkhana" stamp with a tiger's head and a *fac simile* of the seal of the Ameer Shere Ali, in whose time they must have been manufactured. We should say, therefore, that the model taken for their manufacture was one of the guns presented to Shere Ali by the Indian Government when he met Lord Mayo during the Durbar held at Umballa. The bronze guns are about 3½ inches in diameter at the muzzle and are equal in the calibre te our 9-pounder field guns. Most people will remember how well these guns were served by Ayoub's gunners during the fight on "Maiwand's fatal field." It was well for our troops on that occasion that the Afghans were not able to make the projectiles as well as they did the guns, their shells scarcely ever bursting, for if they had our loss would have been very much more severe. Instead of lying idle and useless in the back part of the Arsenal here, these trophies might be made ornamental, as well as useful by some of them being formed into a saluting battery and others placed in suitable positions in public parts of the station, *e. g.*, in the Frere Hall compound, and thus help to adorn places devoid of almost all decoration. A pair might be placed one on each side of the outer gate leading into the Arsenal under an awning, or the cover of a shed, that might also prove suitable for sheltering the European employés who have to stand in the sun until the bell warns them to work. We trust the authorities, who have the disposal of these trophies of our Afghan campaigns, may take the hint we now give and get the guns placed in positions where they may be seen to advantage and thus help to ornament, in a small way parts of our unornamental cantonment.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

BENGAL.

BENGAL JAILS.—The Government of India in the Military Department have sanctioned the supply of 350 Snider Rifles required for arming the reserve guards of the several jails in Bengal.—*Englishman.*

EXTENSIVE THEFT.—In the month of April last a durwan in the employ of Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Co. was entrusted with two cheques amounting to Rs. 2,299-5-9 for the purpose of having them cashed, one at the Bank of Bengal and the other at the Chartered Mercantile Bank. The man went and obtained, as ordered, two notes of Rs. 500 each and three of a hundred each from the Bank of Bengal, and from the Chartered Mercantile Bank small notes. In the latter bank he converted the large notes into small notes. He then levanted, and no trace could be found of him till a few days back, when he was discovered by a native officer of the Detective Police in a house in Darzeepara Lane in Calcutta. Rs. 400 only out of the above have been recovered and the defendant taken into custody.—*Englishamn.*

UNIFORM OF THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—Nothing further has transpired in connection with the strongly recommended change in the uniform of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, and it is to be feared that the recommendation has been carefully pigeon-holed at Simla and forgotten. The Government of India will do well to consider the proposed change of uniform in the foot companies of the regiment as soon as possible. Only three or four months now remain before the commencement of the drill season of 1882-83. A change to khaki or scarlet, anything different to the sombre uniform and unservicable serge now worn and generally condemned throughout the foot companies of the corps, would in all probability lead to a large influx of recruits to the regiment next season. The more attractive the uniform which is chosen, the greater will be the enlistments—especially of Eurasian recruits.—*Pionee.*

A CURIOUS LITERARY DISPUTE.—A case came on for hearing on Tuesday before Mr. F. J. Marsden, at Calcutta, of a somewhat novel, though serious, nature. A middle-aged East Indian, named Elias, charged another, named Frederick DeSilva, with having caused him hurt by fracturing four of his ribs. The cause of the dispute, as stated by the complainant, though he was rebutted by his own witnesses, was the pronunciation of the two words, "but and put." He first of all asked the defendant to pronounce the word "but," and afterwards the word "put." He agreed with the pronunciation of the former, but dissented as to the pronunciation of the latter word, as if put was put, what would the pronunciation of the letters poot be? They came to high words and the matter finally terminated by the defendant striking him and fracturing four of his ribs. Subsequently he tried to compromise the matter by giving Rs. 10, which were handed into Court. The prisoner denied giving the money, and as there was no claimant for it, the Court directed it to be put into the poor-box. The witnesses cited said that the complainant was most abusive, that he courted the row, and that the parties had a free fight in which the complainant who fell down fared badly. The Court was unable to decide whether the fracture of the ribs was due to the fall or to the assault, and bearing in mind that the assault was mutual, warned and discharged the defendant.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, NAINI TAL.—On Saturday, the 17th instant, the Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta consecrated the new chancel of the pretty church of St. John in the Wilderness at Naini Tal. Originally built in the year 1846, when Naini Tal was in its infancy, this church has gradually been enlarged by the addition of transepts and an increased length of nave to meet the growing needs of this flourishing hill station; and finally it was determined at the Bishop's last visit in 1878 to complete the cruciform design by re-building the chancel, with proportions worthy of the rest of the church. The design was furnished by Mr. A. W. Lawder, C.E., and the chancel has been erected by Mr. F. H. Ashhurst, Executive Engineer, and Mr. L. B. Simeon, Officiating Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department. The foundations were commenced in December last, and the work has just been completed in time for the Bishop's visit. The old east window has been put in again as a temporary measure, pending the arrival of the magnificent window which is about to be erected by subscription to the memory of those who perished in the terrible landslip of 1880. Even with the small window, however, the Chancel looks exceedingly handsome, with its dark, finely carved roof and the delicate blue tint of its walls, and residents of Naini Tal may now congratulate themselves on possessing a church worthy of admiration.—*Pioneer.*

CALCUTTA CENTRAL STATION PROJECT.

IT is commonly reported that the natives are not in favour of a Central Railway Station in the town at all, but would prefer that the lines should all end at Sealda, from whence they would take their chance of being able to get to their destinations by tramway or resort to tikka gharris. They are reported to make the objection on the ground that, if brought into the centre of the town by the railway, they would still have to adopt some other means of conveyance to get to their respective offices. This seems to us so opposed to the general rule of native thrift that we can hardly imagine it to be true. The third class fare by railway, by which nearly all natives travel, for bringing them into the centre of the town, would not be increased by a pice at the outside, considering the rates at which third class passengers are now carried. All the clerks employed in mercantile offices, and in the many Government offices now being concentrated in town, would find themselves within such a conveniently short distance of their offices, that unless the kerani is becoming even more effeminate that he has hitherto been supposed to be, not one of them would think of requiring any conveyance to the offices from the railway station. Besides, though it may be rank hereby to say so under our present administration, we do not consider that the wishes of the natives ought alone to be considered in such a matter. European enterprise alone has made Calcutta the chief business mart of the Empire, and in all matters connected with improvements in the city the convenience of Europeans should first be considered. We have no hesitation in saying that to the European residents in, and visitors to, Calcutta a central railwaystation would be a great convenience. On these grounds again, therefore, we maintain that the native objectors ought not to be listened to.

We further hear—these matters always will leak out somehow—that there is a division of opinion amongst the present committee on the question of the site for the central station, and that the majority is inclined to favour the Tiretta Bazar site. It appears that fresh calculations have shown that the site to the east side of Dalhousie-square would be much more expensive than was at first estimated; in fact that the Tiretta Bazar site would be by far the most economical. If economy and not carrying out a great improvement in the heart of the city is the sole object to be aimed at, then we are willing to admit that next to the east side of Dalhousie-square Tiretta Bazar is the best site that could be chosen for both easy access and convenience. There would be no interference with such large thoroughfares as Bentinc-street and Mangoe-lane, and not a very large block of houses would require to be pulled down to give ample access to the station. We presume, of course, that if Tiretta Bazaar is chosen, a high level line will still be adopted.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE COMET.—Mr. Pogson informs us that "the comet is pretty conspicuous now to the left of Venus, and about the same height, visible to the naked eye soon after sunset. It will soon fade away though, and cease to be visible without a telescope."

"J. W. C.," writing from Yercaud on the 23rd, says:—"Last evening, at 8 o'clock, we observed a fine comet (*i. e.*, one easily seen with the unaided eye) due west of this, and about 20 degrees above the horizon. Tail fanshaped and symmetrical, standing away from the sun, and inclining to the south. Through a 20-power glass, the tail measured about 8 moons apparent diameter. Is this the comet that was seen near the sun by the recent eclipse observers? Perhaps 'Isis' will give us some explanation."—*Madras Mail*, June 24.

MYSORE FOR THE MYSOREANS.—"Observer" writes to the *Madras Times* with reference to the *Mail's* statements about the number of foreigners employed in public offices in Mysore to the exclusion of Mysoreans:—"A similar statement made by the *Mail* in 1880 called forth a crushing reply from Sir James Gordon. Sir James Gordon then submitted to the public a table which showed the share of public appointments enjoyed by the several nationalities in Mysore. The statement clearly showed the small portion of appointments held by Madrasees. Neither Sir James nor Mr. Rangacharlu appointed the few Madrasees that are now in the service. Both have been most scrupulously shutting out from the Province outsiders. But Sir James found some Madrasees who had established claims for promotion by their long service. He advanced the interests of all deserving officers, whether Mysoreans or Madrasees. The political reasons that brought Mr. Rungacharlu to Mysore in 1868 led to his appointment as Revenue Commissioner, and then Dewan. Sir James only followed in the wake of his predecessors in distributing Government appointments. Sir James, as Chief Commissioner, and His Highness's Government have been advancing the interests of all classes of Mysoreans without any prejudices and predilections. If any one alleges the contrary, I challenge him to prove it."

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

A LOST BANK NOTE.—"Enquirer" writes to the *Pioneer*:—"A Government currency note, viz., d-18 91267, Allahabad Circle, was blown out of my hand in a high wind in Mussoorie. Can I recover the amount from the Government, as I believe the note to be totally lost, having been blown down towards the Dhoon. If I can recover, how am I to go about it?"

WAGES AND PRICES IN THE PUNJAB.—The following are the prices current of food grains (wholesale) in the Lahore district during the fortnight ending the 15th instant:—Wheat, 27 seers; barley, 34; rice, (common) 13; bulbrush millet, 23; great millet, 29; and grain, 30. Salt is selling at 15 seers and firewood at 90. The average wages of the period are Rs. 5 for able-bodied farm labourers; Rs. 6 for a syce; and Rs. 15 for common artisans.—*Pioneer.*

SICKNESS AT MIAN MIR.—We are sorry to hear that fever is prevalent among the European troops at Mian Mir, there being about 120 men of the Liverpool Regiment and Royal Artillery in hospital, of whom the greater part belong to the former corps. The number seems excessive, when we bear in mind the fact that a good many men of the regiment are in the hills. In the Commissariat lines both pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease have broken out, and, strange to say, there are a few cases of pneumonia among the native troops.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.—The Volunteers are to have an outing next Saturday. The encampment will probably be on the top of prospect or as near to the top as possible, on any available ground, which may be fit for the purpose. The orders for the assembly have not yet been issued, but it is likely that the corps will be mustered at dawn near the church and marched up. Tent accommodation will be provided, but beyond that we believe nothing in the shape of refreshments except some beer. Every member is expected to carry in his wallet sufficient to supply his day's wants. A part of the day will be spent in various movements, and the remainder in amusements. It has been hinted that application will be made for the services of the Viceroy's Band, but as that is the Gymkhana day, we are apprehensive tha they will not be available. It is to be hoped that the rain and damp will not mar the anticipated pleasures of the day.—*Argus.*

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Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

JAPANWARE ON COMMISSION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell on Commission at their rooms, an invoice of 11 cases Japanware, consisting of awata vases, awata jars and covers, sets of beer jugs, awata dish and covers, tea sets, &c., &c. The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT AND GUNNY-BAGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., in Argyle-road, between Thanna and Cullian-street, on account of the concerned.—

About 35 bags of Wheat,
„ 1,000 empty gunny-bags.

AUCTION SALE of Grain Sweeping, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari-bunder.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of grain sweepings, waste paper, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th June, 1882.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 1 P.M. :—

5 bales grey shirtings.
4 „ dhoties.
2 cases superior oleographs.
2 „ cutlery.

1 case fancy goods and perfumery, comprising violet powder, hair oil, maccasar oil, eau de cologne, lavender, tooth powder, pomatum, fancy boxes, purses, memo. books and shoes.

On account of the concern—
25 tins travelling sets.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BYCULLA AGREEPADA.

On THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p.m., by order of mortgagee Abajee Argoon Patil and on account and at the risk of mortgagors Thakoobai, widow of Dadoo Bhoir, Ramjee Chin Bhivajee Thalay Yamoonabi widow of Dhanajee Bin Bhivajee Thalay and Maccoond Dhanajee Thalay.

All that piece or parcel of fazandaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house situate at at Byculla, Agree Pada, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and bounded as follows, on the east by the house of Kerobe Narayen Patil, on the west by the house of Dharma Waijoo Kharaday, on the north by the house of Tooccaram bin Gopal, and on the south by the house of Balcrushna Narayen.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, in liquidation, to sell by Public Auction on the premises, WITHOUT RESERVE, on THURSDAY, the 6th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., the following lots :—

LOT A.—Containing about 10,000 square yards, together with date and sundry other trees standing thereon.

LOT B.—Containing about 10,000 square yards, together with date and sundry other trees standing thereon.

Also on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., the following lots :—

LOT C.—Containing about 18,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

LOT D.—Containing about 18,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

Also on MONDAY, the 10th July, 1882, at 4 p.m. :—

LOT E.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

LOT F.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, with trees standing thereon.

LOT G.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, with trees standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Liquidators, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 27, 1882.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

LOTTERY

IN aid of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held at Bangalore, under sanction of Government.

Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each; half of which amount will be divided into 1,250 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.

No member of the Association will be entitled to any remuneration for his work, in connection with the Lottery, and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money grants. No agents to be employed.

The prizes will be drawn under the immediate supervision of two scrutinizers, to be appointed by Government. Rules with list of Managing Committee, and Forms of Application, will be supplied.

Applications for tickets, with remittance in full (with return postage included), by Post Office order only, to be made to

☞ Confederacies and parties remitting Rs. 100 each will be entitled to 51 Tickets.

R. H. JAMES,
Registrar, Resident's Office, Secretary, Lottery Committee.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

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FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

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Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay. April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

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H. W. JONES,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

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SHERRIES from Messrs. KENNETH MACKENZIE and Co. from Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 33 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNES from JOSEPH KOHNSTAMM, very SUPERIOR CART DOREE.
Quarts, Rs. 42 per dozen.
Pints, „ 45 „ „

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FLEUR DE SILLERY.
Quarts, Rs. 27 per dozen.
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Quarts, Rs. 24 per dozen.

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Quarts, Rs. 5-12 per dozen.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

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BEER LABEL.

IN consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers' Bottlings of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and the general use of the terms "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to prohibit the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be called by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

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FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.

THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED
At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month;
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

I AM directed to give public information as to a proposed plan of honoring the memory of the late President Garfield by building a National Hospital in the District of Columbia, to be known for ever as the Garfield Memorial Hospital. The hospital to be open to all needing its aid and ministrations without regard to class, caste, creed or color.

It is thought that the proposed memorial cannot but commend itself to the attention, not only of Americans temporarily abroad, but of all persons of whatever nationality, who abhor assassination, and wish to show their respect for the cause of law and order.

I am directed to make known the fact that I am authorized to receive and forward contributions for the object in question to the Hon'ble James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the Fund. General W. T. Sherman is chairman and the Hon'ble William Windom, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee composed of eminent men throughout the United States of America. I may add that the smallest contributions will be thankfully received, and donors names, nationality, caste or creed will be made known by me to the Honorary Treasurer.

B. F. FARNHAM, United States Consul.

Bombay, 1st June, 1882.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

	Rs.	A.
Brand & Co.'s Essence of Mutton, per tin...	2	8
Do. Concentrated Chicken Broth „ ...	3	8
Do. do. Beef Tea „ ...	1	8
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Kopf's Concentrated Beef Tea „ ...	1	12
Epps's Cocoa, in 1 lb. tin „ ...	0	15
„ Cocoa Nibs, in 1 lb. tin „ ...	1	4
Cocoa and Milk Paste, in ½ lb. tin „ ...	0	6
Schweitzer's Cocoatina in tins „ ...	0	15
Chocolate Menier, in packets from as. 8 to	0	12
French Essence of Coffee in bottles ...	0	12
Arrowroot, Speed's, 1 lb. tin ...	1	0
„ Bermuda „ ...	1	0
Baking Powder ...	0	8
Groats ...	0	10
Barley ...	0	10
Brown and Polson's Corn Flour, in packets ...	0	8
„ tins	0	9
Isinglass, in packets ...	0	12
Gelatine, in 1 oz. packets ...	0	4
Maccaroni, in 2 lbs. tin ...	1	8
Savory and Moore's Infant's Food ...	0	10
Best Coarse Oatmeal, in 2 lb. tins ...	0	10
Tapioca, in 2 lb. tins ...	0	10
Vermicelli, in 2 lb. tins ...	1	8
Mellin's Food for Infant and Invalids, per bottle ...	0	14
Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. tins ...	0	10
Sago, Finest Pearl, in 2 lb. tins ...	0	10
Anglo-Swiss Milk, prepared in Switzerland ...	0	7
Nestle's Milk Food, per tin ...	1	0
„ Milk, per tin ...	0	7

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD have a very superior stock of Serges, Tweeds, Homespuns and Cheviots suitable for wear during the MONSOON.

They have also a large and superior assortment of Stout Diagonals for Morning or Visiting Coats, and gentlemen requiring a garment well cut and made, the quality of which can be guaranteed, are respectfully requested to inspect their stock.

Their New Catalogue, containing simple instructions for self-measurement with patterns of materials, will be forwarded to Mofussil residents on receipt of an application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS. DRY MONOPOLE.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON,—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA
BOMBAY
MADRAS
KURRACHEE
POONAH
AGRA
LUCKNOW
CAWNPORE
DELHI
BENARES
LAHORE
DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Home News, 5th May, 1882, *page* 14.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAD.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY Address : Old Club House, Rampart Row, W.
CALCUTTA Address : 10, Hare Street.
MADRAS Address : 16, Second Line Beach.
LAHORE Address : Beau Parc, Upper Mall.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 67 YEARS.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 39 YEARS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES!

In open crystal face case	..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting „	.. „ 45 and 60
„ ½ „ „	.. „ 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.

POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	
Silks Black	...from 2 4	per yard.
Ditto Colored ...	... „ 2 11	„
Satins all shades	... „ 1 9	„
Velvets ...	... „ 2 0	„
Velveteens colored	... „ 1 8	„
Ditto Black ...	... „ 1 8	„
Sateens all Shades	... „ 0 8	„
Grenadines ...	... „ 0 5	„
Alpacas ...	... „ 0 6	„
Serges Blue ...	... „ 1 2	„
Muslins white and fancy.	... „ 0 4½	„
Lawns ...	... „ 0 2½	„
Merinos all Shades	... „ 1 6	„
„ Black ...	... „ 0 13½	„
Pompadours, fast colours	... „ 0 5	„
Batistes all shades	... „ 0 6	„
Nets all colors ...	... „ 0 6	„
Frillings ...	... „ 0 1½	„
Cash's Frillings all widths		
Fringes Black Silk ...	... „ 0 14	„

	Rs. a.	
Dresses Ready made ...	...from 3 8	each.
Ditto Ball ...	... „ 9 0	„
Underlinen in Great Varieties.		
Flowers Ditto ...		
Feathers Ditto ...		
Fans Ditto ...		
Ribbons in all shades and widths		
Handkerchiefs... ...	...from 1 8	dozen.
Gloves Kid white and colored...	„ 1 4	per pair.
„ „ Black and colored	„ 1 8	„
„ Silk Black ...	„ 0 15	„
„ „ Colored 2 Buttons...	„ 1 6	„
„ „ 3 Buttons...	„ 1 12	„
Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for...	„ 0 8	„
Linen Collars all shapes	...from 2 12	dozen.
Linen Cuffs ...	„ 4 2	„
Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ...	„ 5 8	each.
Ditto untrimmed ...	„ 0 12	„
Hats Riding ...	„ 5 12	each.
Hoisery in all qualities and prices.		

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisites at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES carefully prepared and dispensed under the immediate superintendence of qualified European Chemists.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

STANDARD POLICIES.

LAST year the amount of New Assurances effected by the Standard Life Office was upwards of £1,400,000 sums assured, and is believed to be the largest business transacted during the year by any office in the United Kingdom. This result is no doubt to be attributed in a great measure to the freedom from restrictions which marks the STANDARD POLICY, and to the name the Company has acquired for sound and liberal management.

DETAILS of the Investments (Five and three quarter million Pounds Sterling) and every information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, Bombay, June 1882.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Society, 29*th April*, 1882, *page* 3.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAND,

a particularly dry Wine, which has found great favour in the eyes of the Prince of Wales, and for which His Royal Highness has recently given an exceptionally large order.

MESSRS. WACHTER & CO.'S ONLY AGENTS IN INDIA ARE

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WHO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SHIPMENTS OF THIS UNEQUALLED WINE.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 22.)
CEYLON—EAST COAST.
NON-EXISTENCE OF SHOAL REPORTED DISTANT 4 MILES FROM BATTICALOA.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 29, of 15th August, 1881, on the reported existence of a shoal (on which the steam vessel *Brennus*, drawing 22 feet, struck) stated to lie about 4 miles off shore with Batticaloa flagstaff bearing about S. W. by W. ½ W., the British Hydrographic Department has notified that—

Further information has been received from the Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and from the Government of Ceylon, in reference to searches having been made for this reported danger in H. M. S. *Ready*, and by the Colonial Government. These examinations show that no danger exists so far distant from the land, in the direction reported, and in such deep water (25 to 32 fathoms).

From these examinations, taken in connection with the evidence collected, it is considered that the *Brennus* struck on a shoal not heretofore charted, lying with Batticaloa flagstaff bearing S. 7° W., distant 7½ cables, situated in the midst of known shoal coral ground.

This new shoal, with a least depth over it of 15 feet, lies 3½ cables N. W. of the 7-feet shoal known as Tower rock; 6 cables W. ½ S. of the 12-feet shoal known as Beacon rock; and 8½ cables E. by S. of the 19-feet shoal known as Surveyor rock.

(The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1½° Easterly in 1882.)

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 1st June, 1882.

This Notice affects the following :—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2031, 828, 70, and 748*b*.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts Nos. 1256, 15*b*, and 103*a*.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 442.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,
Marine Department.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE

Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION

AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 6 0
Small	3	1 3 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	1 1 0
Medium	2	0 13 0
Small	1½	0 10 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.)........................ (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 4 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
XPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS.................. (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 12 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL ...	3	1 3 0
WHARFAGE BILL ...	3	1 0 0

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afteroon use.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and inceasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani† (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marbeh
Unger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dyaur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
oisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsarree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
on
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Bara[illegible]ree
Ahmedabad†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadw

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶ 30 minutes or Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinne,

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
HEAD OFFICE,
1, King William-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES effected for WHOLE TERM OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS, with or without participation in Profits, and on the LIMITED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Participating Policies which have been six years in force receive a LIBERAL BONUS, equal for the past 18 years to a reduction of 50 PER CENT. on the premium.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL...	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	„ 8,000,00
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ...	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL...	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 3,000,0

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862...................£300,690
„ 1880....................£833,079

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865........£1,192,476 7 11 | 1875........£3,258,437 10 9
1870........£1,921,042 3 5 | 1880........£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from d of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or Chi.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
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COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1882.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

We have received copies of the Municipal Commissioner's letter regarding the proposed Reorganisation of the Assessment, Collection. and Refund Departments of the Municipal Office addressed to Sir F. Souter, chairman of the Municipal Corporation and dated 20th June 1882. Mr. Ollivant writes :—

On the 19th October last the Corporation passed the following Resolution :—

"That copy of the Report of the Town Council on the subject of assessment and collection of the Municipality of Bombay be referred to the Municipal Commissioner. That the Commissioner be asked to inform the Corporation what steps he proposes to take in reference to the Report."

I now have the honour, in reply to your letter communicating this Resolution, to state that, having regard to the Town Council's Report and my subsequent inquiries, I propose a complete reorganisation of the department as described in the accompanying printed memorandum.* I believe it will be found that the system which I propose gives practical and detailed effect to the recommendations contained in the last paragraph of the Council's Report. As regards the *personnel* of the department, I may say at once that many changes will be inevitable, for the Assessor, Mr. Hutchinson, has been granted leave from the 1st proximo, and is not likely to return, as I understand that he is not in good health, and is not desirous of continuing in the employment of the Municipality after he has completed the period of service which will entitle him to pension. Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee, the 1st Assistant Assessor, has already retired, having completed his service, and I have found it necessary to dismiss the Head Clerk. There are othe subordinates whom it will not be desirable to retain other but an abrupt general clearance, besides entailing individual hardship, would throw the work of the department into confusion, and my wish is, in substituting the new organisation for the old, during the next six months, to dispose of the case of each incumbent on its merits. The establishment must be made efficient at all costs, but I have no inclination to exercise undue severity, and I am sure that the Corporation will endors the Council's recommendation "that inferior officers who have done good service should be as liberally dealt with as the new arrangements and the Pension Rules will allow."

* * * * *

It may be more satisfactory to the Corporation if I briefly allude to the several heads of the Town Council's Report; and Mr. Hutchinson has asked me, in justice to himself, to let the Corporation have an opportunity of seeing his Explanation. I therefore append his letter in original. The "Report" and the "Explanation" follow the same order of arrangement, and it will be convenient that I should discuss them together.

In paragraph 6 of the Report the Town Council have described in general terms the process of preparing the Assessment Book and the defects of the present system. Paras. 2 to 19, inclusive, of the Explanation are devoted to showing that this discussion is inaccurate, but it does not appear to me to be so in any material particular. As to the allegation that the Inspectors keep no proper field books, Mr. Hutchinson says that, to prevent erasures and alterations, the Inspectors note the result of their inquiries in either rough note books or on loose pieces of paper, and that the entries are afterwards copied into "Fair Inspection "Books," which are signed and dated by the Inspectors. But in the first place I find that some of the so-called "fair books" are written in pencil and not totalled, and that no Inspector's signature seems to have been attached until 1880; and in the second place I cannot understand why "loose pieces of paper" were allowed by the Assessor, or why he did not insist upon the note books being produced and treated in all respects as part of the office records, just as Surveyors' field books would be. Then, again, it is stated that the Inspectors' books were taken in hand by the Assessor and his Assistants, who checked the work by examining "a *certain* percentage of properties in "each book and in each ward." But on asking what this percentage was, I am informed that there was no fixed percentage, and as a matter of fact I find very few traces of this examination.

Still treating of the same subject, Mr. Hutchinson in para. 9 writes, "As each book is checked by the "Assessor and his Assistants it is returned to the office. "The Ward Clerks then go through each book, and in cases "where the former valuation has been increased, they "prepare the necessary special notices to be served on the "owner, as required under Section 79......" Now the whole of this procedure is quite inconsistent with the provisions of the Act as laid down in Sections 78 and 79. When the Assessment Book is ready, as it shonld be at any rate by the beginning of the year, public notice is to be given, and in addition to this general notice a special individual notice is to be given *at the same time* in the case of any property for the first time assessed or in which the valuation has been increased. The Act assumes that the valuation of the Assessment Book (subject to complaint and appeal) will be final, unless for some particular reason action may have to be taken under Section 81; but this section will only apply, and was evidently only meant to be applied, to special cases. In spite of the clear terms of the Act, so-called special notices under Section 79 have been shot out at all times of the year, so that there has been no finality, and the result must have been embarrassing alike to the public and the department. And so unsatisfactory are the grounds on which these "special "notices" are issued that it would appears from the Explanation that when a complaint against the proposed increase is received it is necessary, before the person making the complaint can be heard and examined as to the circumstsnces, to remit it to the Ward Inspector for further inquiry.

Mr. Hutchinson goes on to say, "After the appeal "has been disposed of, if any alteration in the value is made, "it is entered in red ink in the Assessment Book." But independently of these alterations, subsequent alterations have been made, *apparently* without any reason or authoritp whatever, often by Mr. Nusserwanjee in supersession of the already recorded decision of his superior, and *always*, as far as I have been able to ascertain, on the side of reduction. This subject is again alluded to later on.

In connection with the question of "subsequent "reductions" the next pragraph (11) of the Explanation is interesting. The practibe was to furnish the Controller with an "intimation slip" showing the number and amount of bills issued to the Collection Branch for recovery. The object of this intimation slip was doubtless that there might be an independent comparison of Demands and Recovesies, and, therefore, it was not easy to see how "subsequent alterations" could escape checks, for the actual recoveries at any time taken with the demands shown as outstanding should tally with the sum total of the bills noted in the "intimation slips." But this check was at once evaded by the practice of granting remissions, a power which up to 1879 was exercised by the same officer who prepared the bills, and who furnished the Controller with an "intimation" of the remissions as well as of the bills.

Mr. Hutchinson says, "As provided in Section 85 "of the Act, for three years after a general revision "no new Assessment Books are prepared. The "valuation then made is adopted for the following "years." The theory on which this remark is based is an erroneous one, to which it may be well that I should draw attention. I do not mean to imply that Mr. Hutchinson is necessarily to be held responsible for this error. All that the Act says is that a new Assessment Book need only be prepared every fourth year. There is no reason that assessments should not be altered each year, when it is found that, from some cause or other, the assessment which has hitherto been recorded is incorrect. The officers of the Assessment Department must be supposed to be always on the alert, and should keep themselves acquainted with the correct value of every property in their district.

The concluding remarks of the Explanation on this part of the Report are as follows:—"This is a brief sketch of the system which is in force. It met with the approval of the several Commissioners, Messrs. Crawford, Hope, Peile, Pedder, Ravenscroft, Jacomb and Grant." I am not in possession of the evidence on which this statement is founded. Some of the gentlemen named held office for so short a time that they could not have gone into the question, and from the printed Reports of others I should have arrived at an opposite conclusion. But, be this as it may, I take it upon myself to say that even if evey one of these officers had been satisfied with some system which existed in theory, not one would have approved of the want of system which an inquiry into the records of several years proves to have existed in practice. In the next few paragraphs of my letter there are references to the views of Messrs. Hope and Pedder, which will speak for themselves. Moreover, later in his explanation Mr. Hutchinson seeks, as I understand him, to establish the fact that he himself has on occasions advocated a change of system, but has not been sufficiently attended to.

Paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Report comment on the absence of, or the want of, attention to proper rules for the department, and paragraphs 20 to 26 of the explanation are intended to meet this criticism. Mr. Hutchinson points out that when he informed the Committee that there were no rules he spoke of rules subsequent to the amalgamation in 1879 of the Assessment *and* Collection Departments, and that as a matter of fact there were previous rules. The fact is that in 1868 Mr. Crawford issued general instructions relative to the assessment, and he expressly directed the Assessor to frame departmental rules. In accordance with this direction, rules were framed in 1869. These rules do not appear to have been sufficiently comprehensive, and, what is of much more importance, they have not, in many respects, been attended to. It is said that alterations were made from time to time; but no account is given of these alterations, or of the authority under which they were made. As Mr. Hutchinson complained that "it was impossible for him to give an answer to the general vague statement that 'neither the rules of 1868 or any other rules have been observed,'" I furnished him on the 14th March with a list of questions instancing important matters in which the rules appeared to have been ignored. Up to this date no reply has been received.

Paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Report, and 27 to 30 of the explanation, treat of the alleged unauthorised discontinuance of the checks which had been instituted, and as to this I find the facts were as follows :—

In 1871 Mr. Hope required the Assessor to keep a Register in which the original assessment was to be entered, and in which the Assessor was to post up daily the additions and reductions under the several heads, showing to the Commissioner weekly the net result.

He also required the Assessor to keep a similar Register contrasting the demands with recoveries and balances, and the net result of this contrast was to be exhibited weekly.

The first of these Registers, therefore, related to assessment only, and the second to collection.

Mr. Peile subsequently ordered (in 1872), with reference *to the second of these Registers only*, that a monthly exhibition of results should be substituted for the weekly abstract required up to then.

The instructions with regard to the first Register, viz., the Register which shows changes in the original assessment, seem to have been completely ignored. Not only was the weekly exhibition of results discontinued (as alleged, by Dr. Hewlett's orders, though there is no trace of such orders), but the daily posting was entirely neglected. In 1873 considerable reductions were made from the original assessment, apparently without any proper authority, and these would have been periodically brought to light, and could have been tested, if the order as to daily posting (which was never cancelled) had been observed.

The subject is, as regards the discipline of the department, perhaps the most important of those dealt with in the Report, and I regret to say that the Explanation quite fails to remove the impression of confusion and neglect of orders which was produced by the results of the Town Council's investigation.

In paragraphs 13 to 17 of the Report refereuce is made to the great delay which takes place in the preparation of the Assessment Book and in the issue and recovery of bills. There is no doubt that this allegation is just, and it is not satisfactorily met in the corresponding paragraphs 32 to 39 of the explanation. I agree with the Council in thinking that to this delay must be attributed much of the loss that has to be waitten off on account of 'irrecoverable outstanding.' It is not fair to throw all the blame on the collecting officers, for their work is hampered by the issue of bills being delayed, and by the practice of recalling bills for alterations in amount. It is not true that bills have been prepared as expeditiously as possible, Many bills for 1881 were not issued until February in 1882, and this state of things speaks for itself. I do not find the expression 'general revision' anywhere in the Act, and I have already drawn attention to the erroneous theory which appears to exist on this snbject. There is nothing to prevent the preparation of the Assessment Book at any time of the year which the law may render necessary, and if we are to put any consistsnt interpretation on the provisions of the present Act we must hold that all complaints should be disposed of in time for the Assessment Book to be authenticated, and bills to be ready for issue, on the first day of the year. If the provisions of the law, both as to assessment and collection had been enforced, I believe there would have been very few "irrecoverable outstandings."

On the subject of appeals (Report, para 18; Explanation, paras. 40 to 45), or, as they should more properly be called, in the language of the Act, "complaints," I entirely concur in the Council's remarks as to the faultiness of the system. Mr. Hutchinson's statement as to there being a proper record of appeal and the results thereof and as to the particulars being as a rule written, is not borne out by the facts. I have satisfied myself by personal examination that there is no proper record. There are books, without proper headings, which contain alterations of assessment, many of the entries are in pencil, and there are frequent erasures without explanation. The subject is again alluded to further on.

In speaking of the assessment of new houses the Council complain of the irregular form of notice, of the reckless way in which over-assessments are made without any steps being first taken to ascertain the actual rental, and they instance one case in which an excessive valuation had been made before either the owner had been asked io submit a return or the property had been inspected by any superior officer. This appears to be a mistake, as Mr. Hutchinson states that the property had been examihed by an Assistant Assessor, and that no return could have been given of the actual rental, as the property was unlet. On the general question Mr. Hutchinson says, "No doubt errors in over-assessing as well as under-assessing do occur. . . . "Unfortunately, house owners in Bombay as a body do not feel that they are under any moral obligation to bring to notice errors of under-assessment. The consequence is an inclination to err on the side of over-assessing." It is an nndoubted fact that there is on the part of many house owners, not only the omission which Mr. Hutchinson condemns, but downright dishonesty in understating the rental, and every allowance for the difficulties caused by this dishonesty must be made in criticising the administration of the department. But with regard to the "inclination to err on the side of over-assessment" it is just to observe that elsewhere Mr. Hutchinson has odmitted that it is the practice intentionally to over-asses; and this practice is as inexpedient as it is uuwarrahtable. There are, as Mr. Hutchinson points out, many cases in which new hoeses are unoccupied, or occupied by the owner, and in snch cases it is plainly impossible to "wait "and ascertain what is the actual rental derived," but it is equally impossible to believe that the Town Council could have meant anything so unreasonable.

The Council next daaws attention to the omission to keep a proper record of the service of notices, and to follow up notices by tae prosecution of defaulters where necessary. Mr. Hutchinson says that a record of service is kept, and that he is not to be blamed for the non-prosecution of defaulters, because there is very little chance of obtaining a conviction without the corroborative evidence of a peon, and that, in spite of his earnest protest, the Corporation would not make a grant for peons salaries. He says, "All I could do under the defective system under which I was forced to work was done by me, and that was giving the necessary notice to the public that the returns should be correctly filled in and forwarded, and that if they failed to do this, or furnished incorrect information, they would be proceeded against." I qnite agaee with Mr. Hutchinson that peons should have been provided, *and properly used*, but the absence of peons was certainly not a sufficient reason for never instituting prosecutions.* The notice issued was under such circumstances merely an empty threat. What should have been done was to attend as closely as possible to the provisions of the law: and to make it obligatory on officers serving notices to keed a regular record of service. This was not done. The question of the Assessor having been "forced to work under a defective system" will be cossidered in a later paragraph of this letter.

In paragraph 23 of the Report the Council point out that a considerable portion of the sums voted as extra grants in years of "general revision" has has been used in increasing the salaries of the permanent staff, instead of in strengthening the establishment by the employment of additional men. Mr. Hutchinson defends this practice on the groond that "new" men would have been incompetent for the work. As a special grant was made and assigned under the orders of the Commissioner, I do not think that Mr. Hutchinson incurred any responsibitity in the mode of its appropriation, and I do not gather that any reflection on him was intended in the remark of the Town Council on this subject. I quite sgree with the Council in thinking that if exfra funds are required for doing a piece of work efficiently it must generally be inferred that extra establishment is required, not merely extra remuneration to existing establishment. With a proper system I should be disposed to think that no special establishment would be required, and I have had occasion to see with what unsatisfactory results the employment of the office staff on inspection duty was in some instances attended.

I need not go here into the question of new rules, as I have already said that I concur in the principles enunciated, and have dealt separately with the system of accounts which I propose to adopt. I now come to the discussion of the prindiples of assessment in the case of certain classes of property. And first with regard to Government and Port Truct properties, for which lump sqmu are paid anually in commutation of the assessment or in consideration of legal exemption from the ordinary assessment. I must remak that it is desirable that *all land* in the city should be brought on to the Municipal Register in the same way that rent-free land, or land held on special terms, is brought on to the Government land revenue books. If this were done, then every item of increase and decrease would have tp be regularly noted, and any difference which might exist between the sum which would be due under the ordinary system of assessment on assumed rental and the sum actually paid under the commutation arrangement would be brought prominently to notice every year. I propose that this shall be done in future. Meanwhile this is not the place for me to to discuss the propriety of appling to Government to increase their annual contribution of Rs. 50,000, and the amount paid by the Port Trust is fixed by law up to June 1883, *except, however, accretions to the estato since the composition.* This subject is engaging my attention, and the first step towards arsiving at a proper understanding is to insist upon every property on the estate being brought to book. With reference to subsequent accretions to the Port Trust Estate and the assessment of private properties thereon, and of the Prince's Dock, I append copies of correspondence with our Solicitors, which will be of interest to the Corporation.

With reference to the assessment of Railway property, there can be no donbt that much of it has escaped assessment or has been under-assessed. I do not understand why Mr. Hutchinson, as the Head of the Assessment Department, considers that such a state of things calls for no explanation from him. Steps have already been taken to improve matters, and the new assessments will, I understand, be disputed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Regarding the assessment of vacant lands, I can only say again that to my mind it is absolutely necessary that every property should be brought on the Register; and I am sure that every officer with any revenue experience would say the same. Mr. Hutchinson says, "By "far the greater portion of the land referred to is absolutely "unproductive. The annual rent, consequently, at which it "might reasonably be expected to let from year to year "would be nothing. . . . These might be deemed to be "liable to assessment, but the amount realised would be so "small that the return would not be commensurate with the "outlay." But Section 71 of the Act says, "a valuation to "be made of *all* houses, buildings and lands;" and if all are not entered it is impossible to be assured that none are omitted but those which it would not be commensurate with the outlay to enter. So the question of entry or non-entry affects not only the so-called unproductive properties, but the whole system. Mr. Hutchinson quotes Mr. Crawford in support of his contention; but it must be remembered that when Mr. Crawford wrote there were no complete Survey Maps of the Island, and therefore the circumstances have completely changed.

As to the proper system of assessing quarries I am in some doubt, especially with reference to the distinction between the portion of the receipts which may be deemed to be contractor's profits and that which may be fairly estimated as the letting value. The general principles of mine assessment will doubtless apply to this class of property, but I am making inquiries and shall issue special directions.

On the subject of mill assessment, which is a difficult and important one the Council have taken great pains, leading to very valuable results. I do not now propose to discuss the question further, because I have adopted the Council's recommendation, and appeals against assessment made in accordance therewith are now pending in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court. As to the principles hereto followed and the reductions which have been permitted I can make no profitable comment on what is already on record in the Report and the Explanation; but I do not think that the fault of loss of revenue on account of water supplied to mills can be laid at Mr. Hutchinsou's doors, and he is entitled to any credit which may be due to him for having detected the fraud that was going on. I think that if his subordinates had been a little more on the alert, and had not been always in the habit of waiting to use their common sense until ordered to do so, the fraud would have been discovered earlier, but the Engineer's Department must bear the blame for any neglect in the matter.

The next subject is the tax on public conveyances. It is obvious that unnecessary trouble is caused to every body by the present double system of payment, by which the wheel tax on these conveyances is paid at the Municipal Office, and the license fees chargeable under Bombay Act VI, of 1863 at the Office of the Commissioner of Police. The realisations under either head are both credited ultimately to the Municipal Fund, and the Commissioner of Police agrees with me in thinking that the best course undoubtedly is for all payments to be made at the Municipal office in the first instance, so that his establishment may be relieved of account work as much as possible. The proposed amendment to the Municipal Act will allow of this being done.

Paragraph 47 of the Report treats of the Refund and Remission Department, and as to this Mr. Hutchinson offers no semarks. I agree with the Council that a separate staff for this work is quite unnecessary, but I cannot approve of the suggestion that "the duty of granting remissions and refunds should be again entrusted to the Assessor." The power of granting ⅛th remission under Section 76 may be exercised by the Assessor, but all refunds should come under the scrutiny of the Commissioner. I have provided for this in my proposed reorganisation. As remissions and refunds amount practically to a reduction of the assessment for the year, it is not advisable, having regard to the experience alluded to in my 7th paragraph above, that any officer of the assessment Department should be invested with any general power in this respect. There is a great contrast between the *Remssion* figures of 1872, 1873, 1874, and those of 1879, 1880, 1881, viz. :—

1872	Rs. 81,454	1879	Rs.	26,328
1873	" 86,77	1880	"	21,319
1874	" 88,323	1881	"	33,386

There may be some special reson for this great difference, but I am not aware of any, and I do not like to delay these remarks until further inquiries into the question can be completed.

Before quitting this subject I must remark that the case of Mr. Fellows, the present Refund Officer, will require special consideration. The manner in which he has performed his duties has not been censured, and I have no fault to find with him, but on the reorganisation it will be necessary to dispense with his services. Under these circumstances I belive the Corporation will be disposed to treat him liberally. Mr. Fellows was in Municipal service from 1853 to August 1866, when his appointment as Collector of Taxes was abolished, and he was granted a gratuity of Rs. 10,000. On the 28th March 1872 he rejoined the Municipality when his former appointment was resuscitated. In December 1878, upon the amalgamation of the Assessment and Collection Departments, he was appointed to his present post. This second term of service has thus comprised 10 years, and, as he has never been in a position to refund the amount which he received as gratuity on his appointment being abolished in 1866, he is now under the rules entitled only to a gratuity of Rs. 5,220, and not to any pension. He is now sixty years of age, and were it not for the fact of the previous gratuity he would be entitled to a pension of Rs. 217 por mensem. This capitalised according to the Government rules which reiate to such cases would represent a sum of Rs. 21,049. Ii from this we deduct the Rs. 10,000 already paid, and distributed the remaining Rs. 11,049 as an annuity in accordance with the same rules, the result would be a pension of Rs. 114 per mensem. Under the special circumstances of Mr. Fellows' position I have the honour to recommend this mode of settlement to the favourabie consideration of the Corporation.

The Report from paragoaph 48 to its sonclusion discusses at considerable length the decline of assessment, especially since 1873, and conuection therewith the reductions which have from time to time been made in the Assessment Book subsequent to its final authentication after the disposal of complaints. Mr. Hutchinson joins issue at still greater length in paragraphs 112 to 222 of his Explanarion. On the abstract question of the decline and subsequent rise in the value of property I do not propose to offer any remaks. I am glad that Mr. Hutchinson should have had ample opportunity stating his opinion on the subject. The only means by which I could form an opinion would be by personal local experience, by making deductions from the information afforded by our office records. or by consulting those who may be deemed to have the best opportunity of judging. Unfortunately I have no personal experience, my inquiry into the assessment system has not taught me that I may place implicit reliance on the records. and if I appeal to the judgment of others I no not know where I should get a more valuable opinion than that of the gentlemen who bestowed so much care on the preparation of the Assessment Report. In fact, before I can lay before the Corporation any viewes of my own which would be worth anything as to the letting value of buildings and lands in Bombay, I must have a properly organised establishment, and an Assessment Book upon which I can depend. It would be no compliment to the Corporation if I were further to occupy their time with mere surmises, when the subject has already been argued in so many pages.

But there are onc or two points in the argument, on which Mr. Hutchinson lays great stress, which I cannot allow to pass without comment. Mr. Hutchinson says in brief, "The Town Council were satisfied that 'the careful revision' of 1880 fairly represented the rateable value of landed property in Bombay. Now this valuation included new properties aggregating Rs. 8,66,747, and the rental on which the entire valuation was based included police and lighting rates paid by the tenants to their landlords, which previously to 1878 were not so included, as they were then leviable from the occupants direct. Yet with this double cause of accretion the whole rateable value amounted only to Rs. 1,17,82,525, whereas the rateable value in 1873 was Rs. 1,26,71,816. Plainly, then, the recorded valuation of 1873 was excessive, and the subsequent decline was justifiable."

I believe I have stated his argnmennt correctly, and in seems to me that there are two fallacies underlying it. First, the Town Council have not said that the careful revision of 1880 fairly represented the rateable value of landed porperty in Bombay; they say practically, as they said in their Review of the Administration Report for 1880, that "The increase in valuation was the result of re-assessing about *one-third only* of tho total number of properties in the city, as there was nottime to make *the revision of the other two-thirds*, a work which *is expected to produce equally satisfactory results.*" Secondly, it is a pure assumption, not warranted by the entries in the books, to say that the fact of the landlords, instead of the occupiers, being chargeable with police and lighting tates raised the rental on which the valuation was based.

The second point to which I draw attention is an connection with the same line of argument. Mr. Hutchinson has prepared a list of properties in each ward showing their valuations in 1873, the amount to which they were reduced on complaint in 1874, and the valuation of the same properties in 1880. The totals given are as follows :—

	Rs.
1873	16,49,168
1874	13,47,030
1880	11,22,322

and the infrence again is that the decline from 1873 was justifiable. But in the first place, there is nothing to show that these particular properties came under revision; secondly, an examination of the entries of some of these cases in the records throughout the whole period does not result in the cause of reduction being satisfactorily accounted for; and, thirdly an independent verification of some few cases on the spot, which I have caused to be made, shows that the statement is inaccurate.

The only other point in the discussion as to the decline of assessment to which I will advert is the comparison of the rise and fall of trade with the rise and fall of the value of landed property. I am very doubtful as to how far the one can be taken as the index of the other,—by this I mean *an index from year to year*,—but as the comparison has been instituted I have contrasted the rise and fall of each from 1862 to 1880 in the form of a diagram which may be of some interest to the Corporation. In this period the minimum valuation was 67 lakhs, the maximum 163 lakhs, the minimum trade 47 krors, the maximum 107 krors. The diagram is divided into eight degrees, and each degree represents 8 lakhs of assessed value and 5 krors of imports and exports. It will be seen that, whether rightly or wrongly, there is no parallel between the lines.

I have already alluded, in the 6th paragraph of my letter, to the habit of making reductions in the assessment after the complaint (or appeal, as it is here called has been disposed of. The general power which the Assessor exercised on behalf of the Commissioner did not justify this practice. No power exercised under Section 81 or any other section would justify reductions in the manner in in which Mr. Nusserwanjee appears to have made them, and when Mr. Hutchinson says that "to the vague charge of reductions having been made without any complaints or applications in writing, he can only reply that to the best of his belief reductions have *never* been made without a written appeal having been received," it is very evident that many irregularities were going on in his office without his knowledge or consent. The Coucil have specified some particular cases of reduction as having been made after the Assessment Book had been authenticated by the Commissioner, and the Assessor states that these "reductions were made in appeal before the assessment books were certified by the Commissioner." I have traced three of these cases in the books, and find that the Council are right and Mr. Hutchinson is wrong. It would be waste of time if I were to enter into the reasons given for reduction. In two cases the owners "threatened to appeal," in another the owner "objected and insisted;" again, in other cases, the assessment seems to have been a matter of bargain which resulted in a double alteration.

In concluding the Report the Council attribute the unsatisfactory results which they discovered to the improper administration of the Department, for which they consider the Assessor and his First Assistant have been principally to blame. The "conclusion" of the Explanation (paragraphs 223 to 287) is devoted to meeting this charge, and in an earlier part of the Explanation Mr. Hutchinson claims "to have done all that he could do under the defective system under which he was forced to work." Here again he says, "As I am not responsible for the system, I submit I should not be held acconntable for loss if any, arising from defects of that system," and "what it was in my power to do to meet the defects of the system was done by me."

I wish to judge, and I ask the Corporation to judge, Mr. Hutchinson as lenientiy as possible. If in the foregoing paragraphs I have dealt severely with the state of things which exists in his Department, and in so doing have seemed to reflect upon him, it is because the Explanation has attempted a justification of this state of things, and it was impossible to avoid reference to the writer. I think that considering the fact that he claims exemption from responsibility for a defective system he was ill-advised in so far identifying himself with it in his Explanation, and I must take exception altogether to this description of the Town Council's proceedings, "magnifying the most trivial irregularities into matters of importance ignoring everything that would tell in my favour, drawing inferences to my prejudice which are not only unsupported by facts, but are directly contradicted by them." In justice to the Council I must say that it would have been almost impossible to magnify the irregularities but I can quite believe, both from the Explanation and from facts which have come to my own knowledge, that Mr. Hutchinson never realised the extent of these irregularities. I am sure that Mr. Hutchinson would not have written the passage quoted if it had not been that he was under the impression that Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee had succeeded in misrepresenting certain facts to the Council, which, as he thought, told against him. Mr. Eduljee's statements were certainly disingenuous.

But, whatever personal consideration I may have for Mr. Hutchinson, the question of the present state of the Department is much too serious a one, in the interests of the present Municipality, for me to speak with any uncertain sound about it, and therefore in forwarding the Explaination comment became unavoidable. Thorough and efficient reorganization is required, and I do not pretend that I could work with the present system any better than my predecessors have worked. I hope that due weight will be given to the fact that Mr. Hutchinson has on more than one occasion condemned the inefficiency of the establishment, and asked for improvements, especially with regard to the class of Inspectors, a point which forms a prominent feature in the Council's own recommendations. No doubt he might have submitted a complete scheme, and he might have made the assessment of certain classes of property a special study. It would have been praiseworthy in him had he done so. A man with peculiar aptitude for the appointment would, let it be granted, have done so, and if he found no system, would have evolved a system of his own. But it would be hardly reasonable for me now, at the close of Mr. Hutchinson's service, to turn round and blame him because he has not done this. The fault which he must plead guilty to is the fact that he has been unable to enforce discipline and to control his subordinates, and the result is that the rules have been overlooked and important check set at defiance. The extenuating circumstance that he has had an inefficient staff and many difficulties to contend with. I certainly think that Mr. Hutchinson formed an inadequate conception of his powers and responsibitities as *Head* of a Department. It would be impossible for the Commissioner to discharge his various duties if every departmental officer were to adopt similar views. I cannot agree with the following theory advanced in Mr. Hutchinson's report for 1878:—"As the responsible head of the Department entrusted with the work of fixing the assessments, *I consider I have discharged my duties* thus far in having brought to notice in my successive annual reports the continued falling off in the assessment." But I believe that he has honestly endeavoured to do his duty, and I am very glad to record the fact that there is an accumulation of evidence as to the satisfactory estimation in which his services were held by my predecessors. Giving due weight to these considerations, I hope that had he continued in service he would with an improved system and a recognised staff, have continued to satisfy the Corporation that the duties of his appointment, were to use Mr. Pedder's words, "conducted with great integrity and industry."

Before closing my letter, there are two matters connected with the proposed scheme of reorganisation to which I will briefly refer. The first is that I would invite the Corporation to consider whether something might not be done towards affecting a more reliable valuation of properties by the appointment of committees of the Corporation to co-operate with the Commisioner in this branch of his duties. Such committees might be consultative, either as to the original assessment or as to the determination of cases or classes of cases on complaint, and a committee might be formed for each ward to assist the Commissioner in scrutinising the assessed values of properties therein. I have no power to impose any such task on the Corporation, nor do I wish to ask members to undertake such a duty against their better judgment. The idea is therefore put forward merely as a suggestion and not as part of the revised scheme which I propose to adopt.

The second matter relates to the establishment of Ward Offices. On the expediency of this I cannot insist too strongly. I think one of the greatest defects in the present system is that the Inspectors and Receivers have been practically uncontrolled, that the inspectors may go to sleep instead of on rounds of inspection duty, and that the Receivers may recover or not as they please and may keep almost unlimited cash by them in their own houses. By compelling the subordinates to come at a fixed hour each day to an office conveniently situated for the work which they have to perform, the daily inspections and the daily collections will come regularly under observation, and a check will be placed on any remissness either in assessment or collection. But it is not only in the interest of the good management of the Department that I think some attention should be given to the provision of Ward Offices. There are corresponding offices for the Engineer's and Health Officer's subordinates, but these are not in all cases suitably located—in fact in two cases the "chokies" of the Engineer's Inspectors are outside the ward with which they are supposed to be connected. The ward office should also in my opinion be the Registration Centre of the ward, and by a concentration of the representatives of the several departments in one place there is likely to be the double advantage of mutual check and facility of communication. Expensive buildings are not required, and the cost of providing such ward stations as I propose would not exceed Rs. 25,000. The only other initial outlay which the introduction of the revised system will entail is a sum of Rs. 5,000 for copying the registers and maps in the office of fhe Collector of Bombay. A special grant, therefore, of Rs. 30,000 will be required if my proposals commend themselves to the approval of the Corporation, as I hope they may do.—I have the honour to be, sir, Your most obedient servant,

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Proposed New Establishment.

I propose that there shall be one officer, to be called "The Assessor and Collector," who shall, subject to the control of the Commissioner, be responsible for the assessment of all properties in the city, and for the collection of property rates and wheel tax.

He will be assisted by two or more officers, to be styled Assistant Assessors, who shall be subject to his orders, and who will be charged with the duty of supervising and testing the assessments and collections made by the Ward Officers. The supervision of the several wards of the city will be divided between the Assistant Assessors, and they will be responsible, in subordination to the Assessor, for seeing that the provisions of the Act relating to the assessment are not overlooked, that the books are kept in the prescribed form, and that bills are issued and collections made punctually and regularly.

A Head Inspector and Collecting Officer will be placed in charge of each of the wards into which the city has been divided, except in the case of the Parel and Mahim wards, which two wards will constitute only one such charge. Each of these officers will be styled a "Ward Superintendent."*

Each ward will be divided into sub-wards, corresponding as nearly as possible with the Census subdivisions, and for every such sub-ward one or more Ward Clerks will be appointed, who will be under the immediate orders of the Ward Superintendent, and will be charged with the inspection of properties, and the collection of bills on account of property rstes and wheel tax, in their respective subdivisions.

The head-quarters of the Assessor and his Assistants will be at the Municipal Office, where all assessments will be recorded, appeals heard, increases or reductions made, bills and compulsory processes issued, recoveries credited, and ratepayers and other lists prepared. There will be at the head-quarters office a Registrar and Accountant, and such Registration and Correspondence Clerks as will suffice to ensure order and punctuality in transacting the business of the Department.

There will be a separate Ward Office for each Superintendent, situated as nearly as possible in the centre of each Superintendent's charge, and each Superintendent will have an office clerk to assist him in the preparation of such returns as he may be required to submit. The office for the Fort ward will be in the Municipal Building.

The details of the foregoing establishment as now proposed will be found in Appendix A. and in addition to this establishment a special Assistant to the Commissioner will be appointed, whose duty it will be to assist the Commissioner in auditing all accounts of the Assessment and Collection Department, in examining the records, in taking tests of the assessments, and generally in superintending the work of the Department.

Appendix A.

The Head-Quarters Office.	Salary. Rs.	Carriage or Horse Allowance. Rs.	Total. Rs.
	Monthly Charges.		
The Assessor and Collector....	850	50	900
First Assistant Assessor	400	50	450
Second do.	350	50	400
Registrar and Accountant	200	..	200
Head Clerk & Dy. Accountant.	100	..	100
Cashier	50	..	50
Registration Clerks—			
Four on Rs. 70 each	280	..	280
Two do. 60 do.	120	..	120
Six do. 40 do.	240	..	240
Two do. 35 do.	70	..	70
One do. 30 do.	30	..	30
Record-keeper and Stationery Clerk	65	..	65
Correspondence Clerks—			
One on Rs. 50	50	..	50
Do. do. 40	40	..	40
Do. do. 35	35	..	35
Do. do. 30	30	..	30
Peons—			
One Naik or Havildar	13	..	13
Six Peons on Rs. 10 each ..	60	..	60
Two do. 8 do. ..	16	..	16
Two do. 6 do. ..	12	..	12
Monthly total for Head office. Rs.	3,011	150	3,161

Ward Inspection Office.	Salary. Rs.	Carriage or Horse Allowance. Rs.	Total. Rs.
	Monthly Charges.		
Ward Superintendents—			
One on Rs. 250	250	..	250
Two do. 200 each	400	..	400
Two do. 175 do.	350	..	350
One do. 150 do.	150	..	150
Special Travelling Allowance for two Wards	..	50	50
Ward Clerks—			
Two on Rs. 75 each	150	..	150
Two do. 70 do.	140	..	140
Four do. 60 do.	240	..	240
Six do. 50 do.	300	..	300
Fourteen on Rs. 40 each ..	560	..	560
Office Clerks—			
Two on Rs. 40 each	80	..	80
Two do. 35 do.	70	..	70
Two do. 30 do.	60	..	60
Ward Peons—			
Twenty-four on Rs. 10 each	240	..	240
Total for Ward Inspection Offices	2,990	50	3,040
Audit.			
Assistant to the Commissioner			600
Grand Total			Rs. 6,801

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* Appendix A.

* The absence of peons would not at any rate affect the prosecution of persons sending in *false returns*.

* For convenience sake it may be well to note that I adopt the title of "Ward Superintendent" as being the most concise and appropriate that I can think of and as being likely to attract a better class of men than "Inspector." But the officer under whatever title he may be known, will have no dependent power, either for assessment or collection, and, therefore, has nothing in common with the "Ward Superintendents" under a former system which failed, and unaer which each Ward Superintendent was in fact completely independent as an uncontrolled Assessor and Collector and Refund and Remission officer for a portion of the city. As the proposed system, as further explain below, will show, the officer in charge of the ward is charged only with the supervision of the execution of orders received from the head office, and with the duty of keeping the head office accurately informed.

FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE TRADE IN INDIA.

From statements furnished by the French and Portuguese Governments in India, tables have been prepared by the Statistical Branch of the Department of Finance and Commerce, which exhibit the trade of the French and Portuguese possessions in India respectively during our official year 1880-81. The French possessions in India comprise Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe, and Yanaon, and the total value of articles of merchandize imported into these places during the year in question amounted to Rs. 13,14,557. Of this only a little more than four lakhs were from France, the most of the remainder being from the Straits Settlements and the United Kingdom. The principal item of import was cotton piece-goods (Rs. 3,28,086), after which come manufactured wood, spices, and wines and liquors. The value of foreign merchandise exported from the French possessions during the same period amounted to Rs. 3,12,524, and of articles of Indian produce and manufacture Rs. 33,53,615, making the total of exported merchandize amount to Rs. 36,66,139. The principal articles of export are seeds and cotton, which comprise nearly two-thirds of the whole value. The Portuguese possessions in India comprise Goa, Damaun, and Diu, and the total of imported merchandize for the year 1880-81 only amount to Rs. 98,419, of which Rs. 72,141 come from Portugal. It may also be pointed out that a large proportion of the whole importations are wines and liquors; Rs. 65,161 of the wines coming from Portugal, and Rs. 12,459 of the spirits from Macao. The whole exports of these three colonies only amount to Rs. 12,350. The insignificance of the trade of both the French and Portuguese possessions in India becomes conspicuous when we find that the coasting trade alone of British India in the same year amounted in value to Rs. 54,30,87,221.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—In the accounts of the diabolical murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phœnix Park, Dublin, on May 6th last, it is reported that on Lord Frederick Cavendish's returning in the procession from having taken the oath, a man approach the carriage and asked three times, "Is Lord Cavendish here?" and on receiving a reply in the affirmative disappeared. Magle and Fry, the two men who saw the murders committed from their bicycles, are reported to have said that they heard Lord Frederick Cavendish say as one of his assassins struck him "Ah! you villain." Is it not possible that he then recognized the man as the one who had come to the carriage and asked if Lord Frederick was in it? and if so surely the other two or three occupants could recognise and give such an account of his appearance as would lead to his arrest and possibly to the arrest of the other brutes concerned in the murders. I do not know if this has occurred to any of your other numerous readers. Apologysing for tresspassing on your valuable space,

REGINALD R. F. CAVENDISH.

Debrughur, June 14, 1882.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE PLAINTAIN TREE.

Why is it that countless thousands of plaintain trees in India, which are cut down after having yielded their fruit, are allowed to rot where they fall, instead of being utilized for the excellent fibres with which they abound; and why are the numerous species of aloe and wild pineapple plants which flourish on uncultivated and otherwise barren land, and invade every abandoned piece of ground, suffered to send out ther fibre-stocked leaves only to flourish and decay, while the demand for fibrous materials in all parts of the world increases every day? The plaintain in India is considered as valuable on account of its fruit alone, but both the stems and leaves abound in fibre useful for textile and cordage purposes, while the tow which is separated in preparing the fibres forms an excellent material for the finest or the toughest paper. Nor is the process involved in extracting the fibres in any way laborious or expensive. Early in the year 1880 the attention of two gentlemen in Bombay was directed to the fibre-producing capabilities of the common plaintain suitable for paper making, and after making several satsfactory experiments with machinery of their own invention, they commenced operations on a moderate scale at Bassein, distant about 30 miles from Bombay, giving employment to about 40 day labourers for a period of above one year. The result of these works was all that could be desired, the outturn of fibre, waste, and paper stuff produced at the rate of two tons per diem by the simplest conceivable machinery and at comparatively trifling cost, readily commanding the following prices, on 9th December, 1880, in the Liverpool markets :—

Plaintain fibre	£20 per ton.
" waste	£10 " "
" tow	£10 " "

From 800 trees, which was the average daily quantity manipulated by Messrs. Price and Lacey, the yield was as follows :—

Clean fibre	1 ton.
Waste	½ "
Tow	⅓ "

while the cost of production was as given below :—

800 stems at Rs. 2	Rs. 16
Cartage for above	" 16
40 coolies, for cutting, splitting, washing, drying, packing, &c., ...	" 10
Fuel for engine	" 5
Sundries	" 5
Total	..52

To which may be added cost of carriage by boat from Bassein to Bombay, and freight from thence to Liverpool, which, however heavy freight may have been at that time, left them a large margin for profit.

These figures, however, would hardly give a satisfactory idea as to the commercial merits of an enterprise in this direction, as the capitalist would undoubtedly reap greater benefits from an undertaking of this nature were he to obtain his supply of raw material from a plantation of his own. The culture of the plaintain is extremely simple, as it will flourish in almost any soil where the climate is warm and moist. It will grow in the poorest soil, and its culture might be extended with very little trouble and expense. A young shoot being planted attains maturity in eight months, producing a bunch of fruit weighing 30, 50, and even 100 lbs., and throwing out from its roots and around its stem from 7 to 10 fresh shoots. These will, of course, each become a distinct plant, producing its own bunch of fruit. According to the distances, there may be from 300 to 400 plants in an acre, each producing on an average seven suckers, thus making in all from 2,100 to 3,200 plants in an acre. The produce of fruit at the lowest estimation would be from 900 to 1,200 lbs. annually: and this fruit has its market value. But should the supply be in excess of the consumption in any particular part of the country, it could be dried and preserved by a very simple process, in which state it is at all times marketable.

Thus it is apparent that the planter who would cultivate the plaintain in large quantities on account of its fibres or the preparation of papermaking stuff would be amply repaid for the cost of cultivation by the proceeds of the fruit yield alone, while the fibre from the stems and leaf stalks for textile and cordage purposes may be extracted at so small a cost, with the aid of simple rollers for crushing the celluler tissues and pressing out the sap, and then of an ordinary scutcher removing the remaining extraneous matter, that there is every reason to believe that the planter would find it a very profitable business. For preparing half-stuff for paper makers, we understand that it is only necessary to split the stems, cut them into lengths of three feet, and pass them through rollers grooved in such a manner as to make them into fine strips, after which they may be dried and packed into bales for export.

The fact of ground rent being in many parts so extremely low, the ease with which a plantation may be raised, and the very small amount of labour required in tending the plants and extracting the fibre or preparing paperstuff, should be sufficient inducement to many capitalists to launch out on a new enterprise, or at least to make the experiment of developing an almost new and certainly sadly neglected industry.—*Englishman.*

THE POLITICAL SIDE OF THEOSOPHY.

Mr. Allan Hume, President of the Eclectic Theosophical Society, writes to the *Indian Daily News* :—

"In your issue of the 14th of June you suggest that Theosophy may be only a thinly-veiled disguise for a political purpose.

"Now, whether such an organisation as Colonel Olcott is said to have suggested, and to which you refer, would, or would not, contribute to the more effectual diffusion of the higher teachings of Theosophy, may be a matter of opinion. I personally entirely doubt, and I myself should wholly disapprove, "the formation throughout India of affiliated societies, *the members of which should recognise the necessity for the strictest discipline, and the most perfect subordination to their leaders—firstly*, because such an organisation *might* lend itself to political purposes utterly foreign to the objects of Theosophy; and, *secondly*, because the creation of such societies would be tantamount to the creation of a new spiritual despotism a class of institution

Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes.

"But be this as it may, nothing is more certain than that Theosophy has no more any direct political aims than Christianity, and that our teachers, the wise and good men who direct this movement, would never for a moment permit the formation of such a *nexus* of societies, or even of a single society, *thus* organised.

"The mission of Theosophy is purely moral and religious; its fundamental principles—tolerance, charity, and love—and whatever expressions may have fallen in an unguarded moment from my friend Colonel Olcott, you may rest assured that those who are equally his and our teachers and guides would never permit him or any of us to pollute (as they would hold it) their beloved Theosophy with any worldly or political purpose.

"'Abandon all worldly objects, all ye who enter here' is the legend inscribed over the portals of our sanctuary."

The *Indian Daily News* comments on the above letter:—"Mr. Hume, for himself, and those acting with him, entirely disclaims any political side to Theosophy, but this we do not think meets our contention. There can be no difference of opinion upon the plain meaning of plain English words. Colonel Olcott appealed to his hearers at Madras—'to form a *national union* for the propagation and defence of Hindoo *nationality*, if not faith.' Now, words can have no meaning, if the advice in the sentence we have quoted has no political application. 'A National Union' for the defence and propagation of 'Hindoo Nationality' is the preaching up of a very distinct political object. From that position, it will take a very much more powerful letter than Mr. Hume's to move us. We bear in mind that the lecture at Madras was a distinct step in advance on that delivered at Calcutta, and that the latter was similarly an advance upon the lecture delivered at Bombay. We also remember that Madame Blavatsky is a Russian, and that Colonel Olcott is an American, and we say that when foreigners come to India to preach up the love of learning, and advise natives to undertake as a means of doing so, the formation of 'A National Union' to develop 'Hindoo Nationality,' those foreigners are really preaching a political movement, or, to borrow Colonel Olcott's phrase, are endevouring 'to propagate' political ideas. Of course, the English section of the Theosophical Society can have no sympathy with any such novement; but then we are very strongly of opinion that the English section cannot control Colonel Olcott or Madame Blavatsky, and do not know the whole of the purposes of those two leaders. We may be called prejudiced, but we are content to be so called. It might have been an error on the part of Colonel Olcott to use the advice we have quoted above; but now that his words have been reported, *litera scripta manet.* He must be held to have been in earnest when he spoke at Madras; and if he were in earnest, then, at last he has disclosed what, to our thinking, is the only sensible and practical reason yet put forward for his visit to, and labours in, India."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. T. Smith, B. C. S.
Mr. A. H. Benton, B. C. S.
Mr. A. McMillan, B. C. S.
Mr. A. J. Lawrence, B. C. S.
Sir J. D. Gordon, B. C. S.
Mr. E. W. P. Foster, B. Uncov.
Mr. G. J. R. Leeson, B. Uncov.
Mr. J. M. Span, B. Uncov.
Mr. R. W. Ling, B. Uncov.
Mr. N. T. Wawn, B. Uncov.
Mr. J. Lockhart, B. Uncov.
Mr. J. Morrow, B. Uncov.
Mr. T. P. Rickards, B. Uncov.
Major H. de P. Rennick, B. S. C.
Major C. E. Macaulay, B. S. C.
Major H. S. Jarrett, B. S. C.
Lieut. C. B. Brownlow, B. S. C.
Capt. R. W. O'Grady, B. R. A.
Major N. F. Parker, B. Inf.
Brig.-Surg. T. Mathew, B. M. S.
Dep. Surg.-Gen. R. H. Perkins, B. M. S.
Mr. J. Grose, M. C. S.
Capt. F. M. Gillham, Mad. Uncov.
Capt. G. C. Fenwick, M. S. C.
Surg.-Maj. C. Robertson, M. M. S.
Surg.-Major Æ. M. Ross, M. M. S.
Surg.-Major H. Adam, M. M. S.
Dep. Surg.-Gen. W. Stewart, M. D., M. M. S.
Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Bo. C. S.
Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, Bo. C. S.
Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Bo. Uncov.
Mr. H. Crisp, Bo. Uncov.
Mr. J. Jardine, Bo. Uncov.
Col. E. P. Gambier, Bo. R. E.
Major C. P. Newport, Bo. S. C.
Capt. J. N. Walker, Bo. S. C.
Capt. D. W. K. Barr, Bo. S. C.
Surg.-Major T. Miller, Bo. M. S.
Rev. P. H. Le Feuvre, Bo. E. E.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE

Mr. W. A. Howe, B. C. S., 4 mo.
Mr. H. W. Steel, B. C. S., 7 days.
Mr. A. L. Hough, B. C. S., 3 mo.
Mr. G. Knox, B. Uncov., 3 mo.
Mr. R. Lydekker, B. Uncov., 2 mo.
Mr. F. J. Rowe, B. Uncov., 4 mo.
Mr. W. Dun[illegible]n, B. Uncov., 4 mo.
Col. J. N. B. Hewett, B. S. C., 3 mo.
Major L. F. Boileau, B. R. E., 2 mo.
Lieut. E. E. McMahon, M. S. C., 14 days.
Surg.-Maj. James Ross, M. M. S., 3 mo.
Surg.-Maj. C. A. Harvey, M. M. S., 6 mo.
Col. G. C. Grant, Bo. S. C., 7 days.
Surg. J. Parker, M. D., B. S. C., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Ben. Uncov.
Mr. J. R. Wells, Ben. Uncov.
Lieut.-Col. G. C. Grant, Bo. S. C.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The following are telegrams from *The Times* correspondents :—

STOPPAGE OF THE EARTHWORKS BY THE SULTAN.

Cairo, June 5.

The Khedive, in a letter to Arabi Pasha, dated to-day, says :—

"We have received to-day a telegram from the Sublime Porte stating that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Her Britannic Majesty has informed the Ottoman Ambassador at London that preparations are being made by the native soldiery in the fortifications of Alexandria Harbour menacing to the Anglo-French Squadron, and that if these projected preparations are put into execution they will necessitate a check and will give rise to regrettable consequences between the Squadron and the fortifications. The Minister desires, then, that the construction of these works should cease, for if a single shot were fired it would give rise to such excitement among the English nation that Her Majesty's Government could not resist the popular feeling, and might find itself obliged to unite with France in an armed intervention. Consequently, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan asks us if these statements are correct, whether or not such fortifications are being made, and in the event of a reply in the affirmative desire that they should cease immediately, and that he should receive an instant advice that this command has been obeyed. Although we only received this telegram at 2 this morning, another has already arriving pressing for the reply.

"We invite you, then, on receipt of this decree, to telegraph to the persons concerned that they cease all fortifications, whether at the batteries or elsewhere; to do so in conformity with the Imperial order of the Sultan, and to reply by the bearer that you have given the necessary instructions, so that we may inform the Sultan, who awaits an answer."

After three hours' deliberation with his officers, Arabi replied as follows :—

"I have had the honour to receive your Highness's decree, by which you inform me that Her Britannic Majesty's Government complain that preparations are being made in Alexandria with the object of menacing their Squadron in the said port, and that it is desired to stop these works, in order to satisfy the said Government."

After stating that the works are only usual and necessary repairs, he continues :—

"I submit to your Highness that these continual repairs are the only means of calming the excitement of the Egyptian Ottoman nation, and the inquietude caused by the presence of an English squadron in Egyptian waters, as well as by the evolutions and naval manœuvres which they make both within and without the port, in addition to which manœuvres they take soundings and approach the coast in the face of the fortifications. Such are the acts, Monseigneur, which may be considered as real menaces, which have excited the minds of the Egyptian nation, and cause great emotion.

"Nevertheless, in execution of the order of your Highness, based on the sovereign will of our august master the Commander of the Faithful, we have written to stop the said repairs, with the prayer that the said Squadron may be sent away, so as to avoid the consequences which may result from the excitement."

June 6.

The construction of fortifications has ceased, but every effort is being employed to excite the population, by stating that the Khedive has turned Christian, and sold the country to the English; and other stories are spread, which, however absurd, find credence with certain persons.

Well informed people believe that Arabi will try every means with Dervish; but that if the latter remains firm, and all attempts at conciliation fail, he will play his last card, cut telegraphic communication, take hostages, and openly defy the Porte. A former friend of his assures me that three weeks ago Arabi showed him a telegram from England, stating that the popular feeling favoured his cause. Arabi, who was then despondent, said :—"See what they telegraph. They are liars. I should never have gone so far, but that I was made to believe by them that the people of England would support me. They have pushed my head into a rope, and I will not hang alone."

ARRIVAL OF THE TURKISH COMMISSION.

June 7.

The Izzedin, having on board Dervish Pasha and his son, Lebib Effendi, Kedri Bey, Sheikh Achmet Essad, 15 colonels, ten aides-de-camps, six Sergeants, eight religious chiefs, and 14 servants, in all 58 persons, arrived at Alexandria this morning. The members of the Mission were received by officials already named by the order of Arabi. The Turkish shipping manned yards in their honour, and a regiment with music was drawn up to receive them.

Dervish speaks only Turkish. Kadri is an Arabic scholar, and formed part of the previous mission, whose ignominious dismissal accounts for much of the present trouble. Sheikh Essad was formerly in intimate relations with Arabi.

June 8.

The Embassy made this afternoon a formal visit to the Khedive, presenting a letter from the Sultan, and another from the Grand Vizier, both containing expressions of friendship, and stating that the object of the mission was to re-establish his authority. Whether similary promises have been made to Arabi is not known; but it is certain that the attitude of the military party is more jubilant and aggressive than ever; and the few persons who had hopes that the mission would end in anything but a fiasco have lost them.

The change which has been wrought in Arabi by the fatal Micawber policy of the allies is shown by contrasting his conduct to this and to the former mission of last winter. Then he had, comparatively speaking, committed no offence. Then it was Turkey alone, unsupported by the Powers, with whom he had to deal; and yet the very rumour of the arrival of the Commission drove him out of Cairo, rather than face the dread emissaries of the Sultan. Now, after openly defying his Sovereign, and when condemned by every party but the soldiery, he braves Turkey; supported though she is by the six Powers. The sole reason of the change is, that he finds he has to do with an enemy who is unable to make up his mind.

The following, dated Cairo, June 8, 11-30 p. m., was sent through Reuter's agency :—

Dervish Pasha is the bearer of a letter [illegible] by the Sultan's private secretary, and [illegible] from Abdur Rahman Pasha, the Turkish [illegible], explaining that the mission to Egypt [illegible] to re-establish order, and to give fresh [illegible] to the Khedive's authority as established by the various imperial firmans. Arabi Pasha and his officers waited upon Dervish Pasha this afternoon, and, it is reported, were coldly received. The conversation is stated to have turned on indifferent subjects. The principal Egyptian officers, in the absence of their leaders, held a council at the Abdin Barracks this afternoon. It is rumoured that it was decided, after a show of resistance, to finally yield to the Sultan's commands, and to abandon Arabi and the other leaders. The above news, however, requires confirmation.

THE WAR-SHIPS AT ALEXANDRIA.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in a telegram dated June 8, says :—

Evidently the inhabitants are in a somewhat nervous condition, especially the Europeans. Meanwhile the British fleet, with steam always up, lies quietly in the still waters of Alexandria Harbour; the Monarch and two gunboats occupying the outer basin, while the Invincible, the Helicon, and the French fleet, with about ten other ships, are inside the inner harbour. The English and French ships are all drawn up opposite the principal forts. Over the vessels frown many strong batteries, all armed with heavy guns, protected by earthworks. A great many troops had until Monday last been employed in making fresh defensive works and mounting more guns. On that day, however, on the receipt of a telegram from the Sultan, these works were suddenly stopped. Since yesterday the Egyptians have done nothing. Still, a great number of heavy guns, some of 9-inch calibre, are already mounted commanding the positions occupied by the fleets. The European residents here are generally armed.

Her Majesty's ships Inflexible, Temeraire, Alexandra, and Superb arrived off Alexandria on June 8 afternoon, but steamed off as soon as it was dusk, and it was believed that they had gone to Port Said.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE POWERS.

Constantinople, June 5.

The Porte has received replies to its circulars of the 3rd inst. from St. Petersburg, Rome, and Berlin, which I am assured are to the following effect. Though the Russian Government had accepted the Conference, it will take the Porte's circulars *ad referendum*, and it is ready to renew *pourparlers* with the Powers on the subject; all the more willingly, as there is now perhaps no necessity for a Conference. The Italian Government had not accepted the proposal of a Conference, and thinks that if the mission of Dervish succeeds it will not be necessary. The German Government has given no official reply, either to the Anglo-French proposal or to the Porte's circular; but Count Hatzfeldt's personal opinion is that there is no necessity for a Conference.

June 6.

The French Ambassador, in reply to the Circular of Saturday last, informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day that his Government had not been convinced by the arguments of the Porte, and still considered that a Conference should be convoked without delay.

Intelligence has been received from Cairo that the announcement of the despatch of a Special Mission has already had a good effect on all classes. Preparations, it is said, are being made for petitioning that a large number of officers should be sent to their homes.

THE SITUATION.

June 7.

As to the result of the mission, great divergence of opinion exists here; but I remark that in Turkish official circles there is almost unanimity on one point—namely, that there will be no permanent tranquillity in Egypt so long as Tewfik remains Khedive. Tewfik, it is said, may have, as a private individual, many good qualities, and might be an admirable constitutional Sovereign in settled and tranquil times. But by recently leaning on England and France for support, and by thoroughly identifying himself with foreign intervention in Egypt, he has roused the permanent hostility of the National party, and committed an unpardonable offence against his Sovereign. The National party will insist on his abdication or dismissal; and though the Porte may, for political reasons, profess to protect his authority, the Sultan will never give him genuine loyal support. The only way, therefore, of maintaining him on the throne is by an Anglo-French occupation of Egypt, and the re-establishment of the despotic *régime* which existed in the time of his predecessors. Such a solution is declared to be impossible. England and France, it is said, would never undertake a joint military occupation of the country, and in proposing a Conference the aim was to develop rather than to curtail the existing constitution, and the liberties of the people. No doubt they will find it difficult to abandon a Khedive who has compromised himself by following their advice, but they will sooner or later, it is thought, perceive the dilemma in which they are placed, and will submit to the inevitable. It will then be necessary to agree upon a successor, and the choice will lie between two alternatives. Tewfik may abdicate in favour of his young son Abbas, or his grand-uncle Prince Halim may be appointed in his stead. The former alternative has the advantage of maintaining the new order of succession; but has the disadvantage of placing power for a number of years in the hands of a Regency. The latter has the disadvantage of being a departure from the order of succession established by the Firmans, and was until quite recently regarded, for many reasons, as extremely improbable. But I have observed during the last few days a remarkable change of opinion on this point. Prince Halim is an intelligent middle-aged man, who understands that it is necessary to accept *faits accomplis*, and to make the most of them. He declares that in Egypt the old despotic personal rule has become impossible, and that the only means of maintaining tranquillity is for the Khedive, whoever he may be, to accept frankly and loyally the constitutional *régime* and to prevent foreign interference, by strictly observing international engagements. Such is the platform which he advocates, and it seems to have obtained the approval not only of Arabi and his colleagues, but also of some influential personages here.

All this refers, however, to ulterior contingencies. The more pressing question is, What will the Mission do on its arrival at Cairo? I have reason to believe that it will avoid, if possible, cutting the Gordian knot, and will endeavour to make some temporary compromise, or *replâtrage* as

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ed, so as to do away with the necessity of a Conference. Much will depend, of course, on the advice received from Berlin. In the official negotiations Prince Bismark has hitherto studiously kept in the background, and restricted himself to giving his consent and co-operation to what had been arranged between the other Powers. But he has without interruption unofficially exercised great influence here, through M. de Hirschfeld, who is a *persona grata* at the Palace; and, so far as one can judge by appearances, it may be said that this influence has been invariably used in favour of a pacific solution of the question.

PARIS, June 6.

The opinion here is that the Turkish Mission will not have the success expected at Constantinople; and that the Conference, though perhaps delayed, will have to settle the Egyptian question.

June 7.

Pending the success or failure of the Turkish mission, two hypotheses are being discussed here in diplomatic circles. The general opinion still is that the result depends, not on Arabi's submission or obstinacy, but on the plans of Turkey. If she will content herself with a moral success, and will say to Europe, "You see how unlimited is my power over the Ottoman world. You have threatened intervention, sent fleets, made a canal, organized a Control, and advanced money. You have ten times the force requisite for crushing Egypt. Yet she has resisted you; whereas I merely send one man with an order, and he is obeyed. Be satisfied, then, once for all, that my power has no other limits than the doctrines of the Prophet; and do not dream of competing with me on Mussulman soil"—if the Porte will be content with this triumph, the mission will succeed. General Chanzy recently related that on a visit to the Ural Mountains he met with a Turkish colony, isolated there for two centuries. The French had then just entered Tunis, and these remote Turkish settlers refused to look at General Chanzy, because he belonged to a race that was fighting in Tunis against the Sultan. The Sultan would, therefore, speak the truth in asserting the extent of his power as Caliph, and might be satisfied with the success of his Commissioner. The Porte, however, probably wants more than this. It wants to garrison what it styles a Turkish province, and its Commissioner will fail, because that failure will lead to Turkish armed intervention. It holds to the theory of Egypt being a Turkish province. Now Arabi is not yet a rebel, for he has not laid a finger on any part of Turkish or international organization. He has respected the canal, the Control, and the mixed tribunals. He is not an insurgent against the Sultan's sovereignty. He has simply fallen out with the Governor of the province. It is not a revolt, but a difference of opinion, which calls for the exercise of the sovereign's right to intervene in a domestic question. Such is the Turkish theory, and it explains the desire to garrison Egypt. If Turkey clings to it, her mission will fail. If the Conference is to go on, despite the success of her mission, she will be equally averse to success, for her greatest chance of occupying Egypt lies in things remaining in confusion.

BERLIN, June 6.

This afternoon Prince Bismarck had an interview with the Emperor at the Palace, when the crisis at Cairo must have been considered. The Chancellor is now again at the immediate head of affairs, but, as far as the Egyptian crisis is concerned, his presence in the capital will have no more effect upon it than he produced while at Friedrichsruhe. Throughout the whole business the German Chancellor has observed a strictly neutral and passive attitude. At first the Western Powers were too headstrong and too confident of success to ask the advice of the most practical and the most powerful statesman in Europe, and now they are probably much too ashamed to do so. They have paid the penalty of their folly by incurring the ridicule and contempt of the rest of Europe; and I know that when the Chancellor speaks or thinks of their Eastern policy these feelings are uppermost in his heart. He smiles, he shakes his head, he shrugs his shoulders, and is chary of discussing a subject upon which, if he commented with candour, he would certainly give offence. His feelings, as one can judge, are shared to the full by the great mass of his countrymen. The Western Powers are now looked upon here as having been thoroughly checkmated by the Sultan, and the future course of the imbroglio is regarded with serious apprehension.

June 7.

In urging that "the English Government should take the lead in the international deliberations concerning a country in which English interests are greater than any other," and that "if those interests are not regarded the Government should reserve its right to protect them by such methods as may seem necessary," you expressed exactly what is known to be the mind of Prince Bismarck on the subject.

A Reuter's telegram says that the earthworks were complete before the orders to stop their construction arrived. The Cairo correspondednt of the *Standard* says that Arabi Pasha and his associates have been acting under the direction of the Porte—notably through a Turkish emissary who is an Afghan Mussalman, and accordingly a bitter enemy of England. He is a friend of Dervish Pasha. The same correspondent states that at a meeting of Military leaders held on Monday at Arabi's house, a resolution was expressed to wreak vengeance on the Khedive, even at the cost of their own lives, if the Sultan should attempt to maintain Tewfik—should, in other words, yielding to the pressure of England and France, sacrifice the military party.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE ON THE AFFAIRS OF EGYPT.

A CONTINUATION of diplomatic papers relating to Egyptian affairs has been laid before Parliament. The correspondence extends only to the 6th February last, and consists mainly of despatches passing between the English and French Governments in reference to the policy to be pursued in Egypt. At the outset there is a communication from Sir Edward Malet respecting the tone of the native press in Egypt in speaking of Christians, of which he had complained to Cherif Pasha, then Premier, who agreed to issue a warning to the journals referred to, two of which were afterwards, at the instance of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, suppressed altogether. Specimens of the writing in these papers are given in which Egypt is represented as the prey of two lions, England and France, who are only watching for a favourable moment to realize their designs, under a deceptive policy. Mussulmans are therefore warned that their country is in danger, "and that soon their enemies will take possession of their lands, their houses, and their wives." Then follow despatches showing the gradual progress of Arabi Pasha, his demand for the release of a native imprisoned for debt, the despatch from Lord Granville of November 4, which gave great satisfaction to Cherif Pasha, and on to December 15, when M. Gambetta, then at the head of the French Ministry, expresses anxiety respecting the state of affairs in Egypt, and his desire for the union of England and France. M. Gambetta advocated strong measures in the face of the "not improbable event" which he foresaw. He regarded the meeting of the Chamber of Notables in December as likely to give the signal for a fresh crisis; and he was eager that England and France should at once concert measures to meet it. He was emphatic on the need for a continuance of the Anglo-French alliance. "If any one," he said, "could contrive to get his little finger in between France and Egyptian matters, there would be an end to all the good the two Powers had done and might do in Egypt—nay, there would be an end to the co-operation of the two Powers throughout the world, which might confer so much benefit upon mankind.' On December 19, Lord Granville, in a despatch to Lord Lyons, agrees that the time has come when the two Governments should consider the course to be pursued. The result of subsequent conferences was the drafting of a Note by M. Gambetta, to be presented to the Khedive, assuring him and his Government of the support of England and France against all cause of complication, internal or external. Lord Granville accepted this Note, with the reservation that her Majesty's Government did not thereby commit themselves to any particular line of action, "if action should be found necessary." This Dual Note is dated January 8. On January 13 the Porte protested; and soon after other Powers, such as Italy, through the Foreign Minister, M. Mancini, began to talk of the possibility of Egyptian affairs "assuming a European character." Both these steps were very distasteful to M. Gambetta, who during the month of January was continually urging England to come to an agreement with France as to some course to be eventually adopted—such course to be the joint action of the Western Powers, to the total exclusion of the Potte and to the practical exclusion of the other four Great Powers of Europe. M. Gambetta declared that England's position in Egypt was "unique" on account of our Indian Empire, and that the position of France as a great African Power was wholly exceptional. He wished England and France to go in together and settle the thing offhand; and he believed that if they had done so the Khedive would have been strengthened, Arabi would have succumbed, the Porte would have contented itself with protesting, and the Powers would have acquiesced. The hesitation of our Government to adopt this policy is expressed in the important deshatch of Lord Granville, numbered too in the paper, and dated January 30. In this despatch Lord Granville suggested a frank discussion of the subject, and argued in favour of the employment of Turkish troops. To this M. Gambetta objected, as well as to consulting the other Powers; but what his alternative plan may have been does not appear. After M. Gambetta's fall, M. de Freycinet, when Lord Lyons approached him on the subject, on February 3, expressed himself almost as strongly as his predecessor against Turkish intervention, and was opposed also to armed intervention of any kind; but there is nothing in the correspondence to indicate the further views of M. de Freycinet on the Egyptian question. The communications with the other Powers show generally that they approved of the action of England and France.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Suez Canal was held in Paris on June 6. M. de Lesseps, who presided, stated in his report that the gross receipts of last year amounted to 41,676,000f., and the expenditure of all kinds, including the interest of 5 per cent. and the redemption of shares, amounted to 28,609,000f. The net profits, after deducting 5 per cent. for the reserve, figure at 24,678,000f. Of this sum, 17,521,000f. fall to the shareholders, who receive a dividend of 43f. 80c. per share. During the last year 2,727 vessels, of 5,794,000 tonnage, passed through the canal. In 1880 the number of vessels was 2,026, with 4,344,000 tonnage; in 1879 it was 1,477, with 3,236,000 tons. The navigation receipts in 1879 amounted to 29,686,000f., in 1880 to 39,840,000f., and last year to 51,274,000f. Last year's figures thus show an increase on those of 1880 of 34 per cent. in the number of vessels, and tonnage and of 28½ per cent. in the amount of the receipts. Of the 2,727 vessels which passed through the canal last year 1,406 came from the Mediterranean side, and 1,321 from the Red Sea; 2,010 were merchant vessels, 155 were in ballast, 442 were mail steamers, 42 transports, and so on. Of the passengers 43,000 were soldiers, 35,600 civilians, 7,200 pilgrims, 480 convicts, and 337 Australian emigrants. Seven new permanent services for the canal were inaugrated last year, the British India, the German, the Thames and Mersey, a French one to Mauritius and Reunion, a Dutch one to Java, an English one for the same destination, and a Chinese line—the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. To the already existing lines 46 vessels were added last year. The vessels bound direct for Australia numbered 98, against 51 in 1880.

As regards the proposed fresh-water canal connecting Ismailia and Port Said, the report states that it has become highly desirable, now that Port Said has risen to a considerable size, to relieve the inhabitants of the town and the vessels in the port from the constant fear of the bursting of the present provisional tubes. The statement maintains that it would have been a new step of progress, and one by which the Egyptian Government would especially have benefitted, seeing that "it would have created vegetation and life in a desert. We at the very outset met with inexplicable opposition. As, however, our object was, above all, to be useful, and as the present incom and the future of the canal enabled us to accept relatively moderate advantages, we offered in your name to hand over to a purely Egyptian company the charge of executing this work of public utility, giving up to it at the same time all the profits of the concession, reserving, of course, certain special advantages for our company. Lately, the manifestation of new susceptibilities rendered all our good intentions abortive. We have, on the one hand, our right by the Act of Concession, and on the other there is a necessity which must arise, sooner or later, from the development of the traffic at our beautiful port of refuse and the increase of population. Our project, if necessary, will be confined to what is strictly necessary. Instead, for instance, of constructing a canal direct from Ismailia to Port Said, we should cut it only from Ismailia to Lake Manzaleh, and then send sufficient fresh water to Port Said by means of tubes of larger diameter than the present ones.

"If we do not arrive at a settlement which satisfies the necessities of our situation at Port Said, we shall be forced to go to law, less to establish our right, which is incontestable, than to cast on those who will have incurred it the responsibility of raising obstacles to the execution of a work of general interest. By a judicial trial the inhabitants of Port Said and the owners of the fleets which pass through the Canal would ascertain why fresh water is served out so parsimoniously to them, if not refused them, for a refusal might happen any day. The events which have just occurred in Egypt necessarily suspended negotiations."

STATE OF IRELAND.

MURDER OF A LANDLORD AND HIS MILITARY ESCORT.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphing to the *Telegraph* from Athenry on June 8 says: "A frightful double murder was perpetrated at Ardrahan, near Gort, today (Thursday). Mr. Bourke, of Rahassan Park, who for some time past has been under special protection, was returning home, accompanied by his body guard, a soldier belonging to the Royal Dragoon Guards, when several shots were fired by some persons who remained concealed behind a wall. The shots took immediate and fatal effect upon both Mr. Bourke and his guard. The police, as soon as the crime was discovered, set out to track the assassins, who have, however, not yet been arrested."

The following is an official copy of the telegram forwarded from Ireland to the Right Hon. G. O. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland:—

"Sub-Inspector of Gort telegraphs: 'Mr. Bourke, of Rahasan Park, riding, and a soldier, who was protecting him, were shot dead when returning from Gort on this day (8th inst.), at 3-30 p.m., at Castle Taylor, Grand Gate, Ardrahan.' It appears from crime reports that Mr. Walter Bourke, who was a magistrate and landowner, was obnoxious on account of taking proceedings against his tenants. There had been a murder on the estate on the night of Nov. 2 last, and on the same night a house was fired into."

A later telegram from Ireland says: "Mr. Bourke left home a few days ago, it is supposed, to visit Castle Taylor, a place over which he is agent, and in travelling along the fields was fired at. The assassins escaped."

Much sympathy is expressed for the family of the deceased, and especially for his widowed mother, who is a very aged lady and an invalid. The late Mr. Bourke has more than once been a candidate for Parlimentary honours. Upon one occasion he contested Tralee with Lord O'Hagan, and at the last election he was nominated for Mayo against the Rev. Isaac Nelson, M.P., but withdrew before the polling day. He was a barrister, and was formerly in practice at the Indian Bar. He inherited some property near Mayo, but, on returning from India, bought an estate in Galway. Believing himself to be a marked man, he seldom went out without protection, and was not unarmed even in attending mass. On a recent occasion he entered the church at Carraroe armed with a rifle and repeating-revolver, which so incensed the people that he had to be escorted out by a back way in order to escape the violence of the crowd.

The *Telegraph* says:—It was at first reported that Mr. Bourke was a brother of the late Under-Secretary for Ireland, but this is not the fact. He is the son of one of the Crown solicitors for Ireland.

THE news of the murder of Mr. Bourke and his escort, which reached the Government in London at eight o'clock and soon became generally known, created a profound sensation among members of the House of Commons. A brother of Mr. Bourke was in London at the time, and he at once proceeded to the House of Commons to ask for official information. Mr. Trevelyan showed him the brief telegrams he had received with respect to the matter. The *Daily Telegraph* reports a singular incident which, it says, occurred while Mr. Bourke was walking down the lobby of the House of Commons towards the Library with Mr. Trevelyan. "Messrs. Parnell, Justin, McCarthy, and Biggar," the *Daily Telegraph* says, "were walking in front of them, when, seeing them, Mr. Bourke, who naturally was labouring under great excitement, said, 'Parnell, this is your fault.' No reply was made to this exclamation, the three Irish members walking on; whereupon Mr. Bourke, looking at Mr. Biggar, made use of an observation which induced Mr. Trevelyan to take his arm and lead him aside. Mr. Biggar made no reply."

A correspondent, who witnessed the scene in the lobby above referred to, writes:—"After Mr. Parnell had passed on without taking any notice of Mr. Bourke's exclamation, 'Parnell, this is your fault,' Mr. Biggar entered the lobby, and Mr. Bourke, on seeing him, raised his arm as though he would strike the member for Cavan, at the same time exclaiming 'My God!' It was with evident difficulty that Mr. Bourke restrained himself; and while being led away by Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Bourke again turned to Mr. Biggar and said, 'You will suffer for this; your own turn will come one day.' Mr. Biggar made off at a tangent on noticing Mr. Bourke's threatening demeanour."

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News*, writing from Longford, gives an encouraging picture of the improving condition of the country. The Labour League movement, which is to some degree a continuation of that of the Land League, possesses, he thinks, but little vitality, and a meeting at Edgeworthstown was almost an entire failure. But the chief obstacle to agitation seems to be the good harvest prospect. The writer says:—

Harvest prospects in Longford and in the adjoining counties of Westmeath, Roscommon, and Kings County are excellent. The extremely open winter which saved so much in fodder to the Irish cattle breeder, has been followed by an equally favourable spring. Grass lands present a most luxuriant appearance, and it is safe to promise a hay crop such as has not been taken off the ground for many years provided the weather is suitable when the period for saving has arrived. Cereals are somewhat backward—late, in fact—thoroughly healthy in appearance, and now most rapid in their growth. Potatoes, although also somewhat late, look remarkably healthy, and so far promise an excellent crop. These observations, indeed, may be applied to the whole country, and with equal truth may it now be said that the worst aspects of the dispute between landlord and tenant in Ireland have disappeared. Rents are being paid everywhere, a reduction about equivalent to that made in the Land Courts being almost universally granted. I may be mistaken, but my impression is that at the present moment it would be extremely difficult to revive the agrarian agitation on any ground of disagreement between landlord and tenant.

On the other hand the London correspondent of the *Newcastle Chronicle* writes:—The reports which the number of Irish members who have been home bring back to Westminster are not encouraging. Conservatives as well as Land Leaguers, Ulster Liberals as well as Home Rulers, combine in saying that the temper of the population is sour and sullen. There is an air of settled disaffection in the south and west. The authorities are suspicious, and distrustful of even their closest dependents. It is said that the Viceroy has two armed men constantly in attendance upon him in his private apartments. The most favourable element in the situation is the prospect of a good harvest.

THE IRISH JUDGES AND THE PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL.

THE *St. James's Gazette* states:—The Irish judges are understood to be much concerned, not to say chagrin at the statement of Mr. Gladstone to the effect that he received no remonstrance from them against the provisions of the Prevention of Crime Bill which constitute new judicial tribunals without juries. In order to prevent any further misapprehension, the judges held a private meeting, at which a resolution was passed reiterating the objections embodied in a resolution passed at a previous meeting and forwarded to the official residence of the Premier in Downing-street. The Lord Chancellor was requested, and, it is stated, undertook, to communicate the opinion of the judges to the Lord-Lieutenant or a member of the Cabinet. In the event of the Bill passing with the obnoxious provisions in it, Baron Fitzgerald has declared his intention to resign.

THE SECRETARY OF THE LAND LEAGUE INTERVIEWED.

THE *Irish World* of New York published on June 9 an account of an interview by its Dublin correspondent with Mr. Thomas Brennan, secretary to the late Land League. After remarking that even under the new Coercion Bill nationalist opinions could still be spread by means of newspapers, pamphlets, and books, Mr. Brennan spoke as follows: "It is time that we declared everywhere that the land belongs to the whole people, and that we refuse to support any measures which do not recognize the right of the labourers and artisans to their native soil as fully and as completely as that of the farmers. This Irish movement can only be dwarfed and shorn of its strength by endeavours to make it a mere movement to reduce rents or to simply increase the number of landowners. No extension of the purchase clauses can settle the land question and certainly shall not end the agitation if I can prevent it. To make the land the common property of the whole people is the only thing worth struggling for. It is necessary to base the fight upon the true principle of nationalizing the whole soil of the country, the town lands as well as the agricultural lands, by taking rent from those who now appropriate it, and applying it to such uses as are for the common benefit of the whole people."

MICHAEL DAVITT'S SCHEME FOR A NATIONAL LAND SYSTEM.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT addressed an immense gathering at the League Hall, Liverpool, on June 6, on the Irish question. He claimed for Irishmen the right of self-government, and said that self-government in the English dependencies had not been inconsistent with the maintenance of the integrity of the British Empire. Landlordism in Ireland was now discredited and broken down, after it had been the curse of the country and had resulted in three millions of its people in one generation having been expatriated. The Arrears Bill, good in its way, was an acknowledgment of the failure of the Land Act, and in no part of Ireland was that failure more noticeable than in Ulster. He ridiculed Mr. Gladstone's statement that the House of Commons was the temple of liberty, and said that it might be so from an English point of view; but abolition of trial by jury, the right of search, the suppression of meeting and of the liberty of the press in Ireland struck at the very root of liberty itself. There were no differences between Mr. Parnell and himself on the land question, and he was indifferent whether Mr. Parnell's scheme of peasant proprietary or his own for the nationalisation of the land were adopted. That a national land system would be the best one for society and for good government was self-evident, and the question of compensation was practically the only one left of for discussion in connection with the fate of Irish landlordism. Taking the farmers and the landlords' interest to be equal, the latter's share of the market price of the land of Ireland now would be twenty years' purchase of half the present annual rental of 140,000,000*l*, and this sum he proposed to raise by either public loan or the issue of Government bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest, the principal and interest to be charged to Ireland's contribution to the Imperial Excuequer. In fifty years the principal would be paid off, and by this plan of settlement Ireland itself would get rid of landlordism without touching the pockets of the English taxpayer, and a compensation would be given to the landlord, to which, in strict justice they were not entitled. All incentive to social discontent would be removed, agrarian outrage would of necessity disappear from the absence of landlord tyranny and conflicting agrarin inerests, while the whole country would not fall to commence a new life of peace, contentment, and prosperity. It might be objected that the English Government should become the owner or steward of the soil of Ireland, but a calm consideration of the question would dissipate the idea that the nationalism of the land of Ireland was any more a recognition of England's right to rule there than was involved in the payment of taxes, or in calling upon the Government to advance the necessary funds for the carrying out of a scheme of peasant proprietary; while he claimed for such a settlement more solid social advantages, both for the agricultural and the non-agricultural classes, than could be obtained under an improvement of the present system or a peasant proprietary. The Dublin Castle rule had been as monstrous a failure as Irish landlordism, and the only effectual remedy, in his opinion, was self-government for Ireland and the nationalisation of the land under the administration of an Irish Parliament.

NIHILISTS AND FENIANS.

A MEETING of Nihilist and American Fenian 'Plenipotentiary Delegates" is said to have taken place, on June 4, at a house in the Soho district, "to consider the advisability of an official union between the two parties, who, in the opinion of the originators, had each for their aim the total and unconditional eradication of their respective Governments." A Russian delegate from Moscow said the Nihilists now numbered among their members fully one-half of the whole of Russia, and they could influence to no small extent the foreign policy of the country. They had watched the efforts of the Irish to emancipate themselves with interest, but they had always considered the British Government a model of what they should like to see in their own country. They would never attempt to undermine the Constitution of Great Britain, but they believed the Irish had never enjoyed such liberty or justice as their brethern in England, Scotland, and Wales. A delegate of the O'Donovan Rossa party followed, and after some other speeches had been made it was decided that it would be to the interest of both parties that a bond of official union should be entered into between them, and its terms and conditions should be drafted out by four delegates, and then submitted to their chief "Governments" for ratification.

DEATH OF GARIBALDI.

GENERAL GARIBALDI died at Caprera on the evening of June 2nd., from an attack of bronchitis. Although he had been in a precarious state of health for some time, and was known to be seriously ill, his death appears to have been unexpected, and it produced a profound impression throughout Italy. The performances at the theatres were immediately stopped, and all public meetings suspended their proceedings, while telegrams of condolence were despatch from all quarters to Menotti Garibaldi.

ROME, June 6.

The following is a translation of the autograph letter written by Garibaldi from Caprera on the 27th of September, 1877, to Dr. Prandina, regarding the cremation of his body:—

"Mio carissimo Prandina,—You kindly undertake the cremation of my body; I am grateful to you. On the road leading from this house northwards to the seashore there is, at a distance of 1,300 paces to the left, a depression in the ground, bounded by a wall. Upon that corner you will erect a pile o. timber, two metres high, of acacia, linden, myrtle, and other aromatic woods. On the pile you will place an iron couch, and upon that the uncovered bier, with my remains upon it, dressed in the red shirt. A handful of ashes shall be preserved in an urn of any kind; and this is to be placed in the little sepulchre which contains the ashes of my daughters, Rosa and Annitta.—Yours always, G. Garibaldi."

King Humbert's telegram of condolence was the first which reached Caprera, and the members of Garibaldi's family were much moved on receiving it.

Menotti Garibaldi, who was too mnch agitated to write himself, dictated a reply on the spot to Dr. Albanese, thanking His Majesty, and saying that his condolences were felt to be all the more precious, inasmuch as they represented those of the entire nation.

JUNE 7.

The telegram of condolence sent by King Humbert to Menotti Garibaldi reads as follows:—

"The grief which I feel for the death of your illustrious father is proportioned to the bereavement of the nation. My father taught me, from my early youth, to honour in the General the virtues of the citizen and of the soldier. Afterwards a witness of his glorious deeds, I had a deep affection for him, and still greater gratitude and admiration. These sentiments, and the remembrance of those displayed by the brave General towards my family, cause me to feel doubly the gravity of our irreparable loss. Participating in the supreme sorrow of the Italian people, and in the mourning of the deceased's family, I pray you to be interpreter to them of my condolence, which is shared by the whole nation. (Signed) Humbert."

The girls of the Municipal Professional School have made the funeral wreath to be sent to Caprera by the Roman Municipality. It is composed of artificial camelias, violets, and lilies of the valley. Princepe Lelpold Torlonia, pro-Syndic of Rome, will present this wreath, on the ribbon of which, in gold letterh, are the words, "To the imortal Garibaldi. Second of June 1882. From the Municipality of Bome."

Garibaldi died with the window of his room wide open, while the sun was setting behind Corsica. Before the last agony began, a bird alighted, twittering on the windowsill. Garibaldi saw it, and stammered, "Quantoo allegro" ("How joyful it is").

Duke Torlonia takes with him to Caprera a cinerary urn of antique from, in which, unless Garibaldi's family have decided otherwise, the ashes of the General are to be preserved.

The *Liberta* publishes the following urgent telegram from Caprera:—

"Garibaldi's family having held a council together this moreing (Wednesday), have decided that the cremation of the General's body shall not take place. He is to be provisionally buried here, awaiting the decision of Rome. The embalming of the body by Doctor Albanse has succeeded perfectly. The steamer Washington has arrived with all the apparatus necessary for the purpose of cremation. The official deputations are expected to-moreow."

The remains of General Garibaldi were intered on June 8th, in the cemetery of the Island of Capre. The funeral ceremony lasted from a quarter to four until five o'clock, a storm of wind and rain raging the whole time. The coffin, which was covered with gaslands of flowers, was borne by some of the survivors of the Thousand of Marsala, and was followed to the grave by the Duke of Genoa, Signor Zanardelli, Minister of Public Works, General Ferrero, Minister of War, representatives of the Seoate and Chamber of Deputies, and delegates of 300 various associations. Speeches at the grave were delivered by Signor Alfiery di Sostegno, Vice-President of the Senate, Signor Farini, President of the Chamber of Deputies, the two Ministers present, and Signor Crispi. All were applauded. As the coffin was lowered into the grave salutes were fired by the *Washington* and *Cariddi*.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AND GENERAL GARIBALDI.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council of London on June 8th at which the Lord Mayor presided, Sir John Bennett movep, "That this Court desires hereby to express to the Italian nation its deep sympathy on the loss of its most illustrious citizen, Guiseppe Garibaldi, woose courage and disinterested patriotism so largely conduced to make Italy united and free. It offers to the General's family its sincere sympathy and condolence." Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M.P. (during whose mayoralty, in 1864, General Garibaldi visited London), seconded the resolution; and the Lord Mayor mentioned, as an instance of sympathy existing between Italy and England, that on the occasion of the recent death of Mr. Darwin he received at least twenty telegrams of condolence from Italian cities. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, the whole Court standing.

THE PANAMA CANAL QUESTION.

A TELEGRAM to the *Times* from Philadelphia, June 6, states:—

The President has transmitted to Congress Secretary Frelinghuysen's despatch of May 8, addressed to Minister Lowell, relative to the proposed modification of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Mr. Frelinghuysen gives at length a history of the origin of the treaty, re-asserts the Monroe doctrine, declares an American protectorate for the Isthmus Canal sufficient, without foreign aid; that European guarantees are unnecessary; and that the occasion for the treaty having passed without result, it does not control the present issue.

Mr. Frelinghuysen states the President's views on the whole subject, doing it "in the assurance that they will meet with the candid consideration of Lord Granville, and in the hope that they will be substantially concurred in by Her Majesty's Government" and continues:—

"The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was concluded in order to secure a thing which did not exist, and which now never can exist. It was to secure the construction of a canal, under the grant of 1849 from Nicaragua that the United States consented to waive the exclusive valuable rights which had been given them, that they consented to agree with Great Britain that they would not occupy, fortify, colonize, or assume dominion over any part of Central America, and that they consented to admit Her Majesty's Government at some future day to share in the protection which they have exercised over the Isthmus of Panama. The United States, though rich in land and industry, were poor in money and floating capital in 1850. The scheme for a canal, even without the complications of the Mosquito Protectorate, was too vast for the means of the Americans of that day, who numbered considerably less than one-half of the population today. They went to England, which had what they had not, surrendered their exclusive privileges, and offered an equal share of all they had in those regions, in order, as expressed in the seventh article of the treaty, 'that no time should be unnecessarily lost in commencing the constructing the said canal.' Through no fault of theirs, time was unnecessarily lost, the work was never begun, and the concession failed. The President does not think that the United States are called upon by any principle of equity to revive those provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty which were specially applicable to the concession of August, 1849, and apply them to any other concession which has been since, or may hereafter be made. The conditions of 1882 are not those of 1852. The United States have now abundance of surplus capital for such enterprises, and have no need to call upon foreign capitalists. The legislative branches of the Government of the United States may also desire to be free to place the credit of the United States at the service of one or more of those enterprises. The President does not feel himself warranted in making any engagement or any admission, respecting the extinct provision of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which would prevent or interfere with such a purpose. On the contrary, frankness requires him to say that as the persons who held the grant which the United States understood to be accepted by the two Governments under the provisions of the treaty have not carried out the proposed enterprise, the United States esteem themselves competent to refuse to afford their protection, jointly with Great Britain, to any other persons or company; and hold themselves free hereafter to protect any interoceanic communication in which they or their citizens may become interested, in such a way as treaties with the local sovereign Powers may warrant and as their interests may require.

"There are some provisions of the treaty which the President thought might be advantageously retained. With this purpose in view, the present correspondence was opened by a note to you of the 19th of November last, in which those points were indicated. The President is still ready, on the part of the United States, to agree that the reciprocal engagement respecting the establishment of a free port at each end of whatever canal may be constructed shall continue in force; and to define by agreement the distance from either end of the canal where captures may be made by a belligerent in time of war; and, with the definition there made to keep alive the second article of the treaty. He hopes that Lord Granville, on future consideration, may not be averse to revising his opinion that such agreements would not be beneficial.

"With respect to the suggestion made by Lord Granville at the close of his Note of January 7, that the United States should take the initiative in the invitation to other Powers to participate in an agreement based on the convention of 1850, the President is constrained, by the considerations already presented, to say that the United States cannot take part in extending such an invitation; and to state with entire frankness that the United States would look with disfavour upon any attempt at a concert of political action by the other Powers in that direction. It is not necessary to observe that there is no provision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which authorizes Great Britain to invite, or obliges the United State to accept the aid of other nations in order to protect or guarantee the neutrality of the Panama route.

"Fortunately, the want of harmony in the views of the two Governments can have at present no injurious influence. No canal yet exists across the Isthmus, and in the natural course of events some time must elapse before one can be constructed. Meanwhile the points of divergence between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States may disappear. The President hopes that long before the subject becomes one of practical importance, Her Majesty's Government may be brought to see that the interests of Great Britain and the United States in this matter are identical and are best promoted by the peaceful policy which he has marked out for this country. In the meantime the diversity of opinion which exists will not in any wise impair the good understanding happily existing between the peoples and Governments of the United States and of Great Britain.

"You will read this despatch to Lord Granville, and if he desires to have a copy may leave one with him."

THE CHARGE OF SCUTTLING A BRITISH SHIP.

At the Southampton Police-coert on June 3, Capt. Thomas Bryce appeared on remand before a full bench charged with scuttling and abandoning the four-masted ship Falls of Afton on the high seas in April last. At the last hearing the Bench had intimated three was not sufficient evidence on which to commit the defendant, but intimated that before discharging him they should have an inter view with the Board of Trade to ascertain if they would hold an official inquiry. The Chairman, addressing the defendant on Saturday, said he he would have understood pretty well when last before the Bench what the result was likely to be so far as the present charge was concerned. The magistrates considered it to be their duty, seeing it was so very serious a matter, to have an interview with the Board of Trade. There was not really sufficient evidence to justify them in sending the case for trial at the assizes, and therefore, so far as any charge before the magistrates was concerned, the captain is now discharged. He had, however, reason to believe the matter would end in a Board of Trade inquiry, when the captain would be enabled to say what he liked on oath, and this inquiry would take place before the Wreck Commissioners in London. The bail of the defendant was then released and he was discharged, but the witnesses were at once taken charge of by the Chief Collector of Customs at the port as representing the Board of Trade.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

THE *Journal of the National Indian Association* for June gives the following items of intelligence, relating to Indian visitors to England:—

"Mr. A. Chatterjee has passed the M.R.C.P. (of London) examination. He is the first Bengali who has obtained this diploma. Mr. Satish Chunder Mukerjee has received the diploma of doctor of medicine from the University of Aberdeen. Mr. Mahendra Nath Banerjea has passed the L.S.A., and the M.R.C.S. (of England) examinations. Mr. H. E. Banat, Mr. Dina N. P. Datta, Mr. S. P. Roy, and Mr. N. P. Sinha have passed the primary M.R.C.S. (of England) examination. Mr. M. D. Karangia has passed the L.R.C.S. (of London) examination. Mr. C. H. Underwood has passed the L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. (Edinburgh) examination. Mr. W. C. Niblett (Inner Temple), and Mr. N. F. Bhendare (Middle Temple), have been called to the Bar. Mr. Syed Sakhawat Hossein, one of the Bengal Agricultural Scholars for 1881, has received certificates of honour at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, for having taken the first place in his class in the General Sessional Examination held last April in agriculture, chemistry, veterinary (pathology), physics, book-keeping, and building. He has also received a prize in qualitative analysis. Mr. G. C. Bazu, one of the Bengal Agricultural Scholars for 1882, has received at the same college the only certificate of honour obtainable in his class, for having taken the first place in his class in building. Arrivals—The Nawab Igbal-ud-Dowlah, Vikar-ul-Oomrah, and two sons of Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., from Hyderabad. Mr. Mohammed Abdool Majid, for the study of law, and his brothers, M. Abdool Rashid and M. Abdool Vahid, for school study; Moulvi Mohammed Ibrahim and Mohammed Kum-ruddin, all from the N. W. Provinces. Mr. M.M. Bhownaggri, from Bombay, and Mr. Jijibhai Eduljee Modi, B.A., from Bombay. Rev. P. Rajahgopaul, of the Free Church Mission, Madras, on a visit to Scotland, and Raja Rampal Singh, Talukdar of Oude, after a visit to India."

MORTALITY IN BENGAL GAOLS.

IN the House of Commons on June 8th, Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India what punishments, if any, had been inflicted upon the authorities responsible for the excessive mortality in the gaols of Bengal through deficient diet during the year 1870 and part of the year 1880.

The Marquis of Hartington: No punishment has been inflicted, so far as I am aware, upon anyone in respect of the great mortality in the gaols in Bengal in 1870-80. I have never denied that there was a very great mortality during the period referred to, not only in Bengal, but in other provinces. At first it was believed by many persons, including the Lieut.-Governor and the Inspector-General of gaols of Bengal, that the increased mortality was mainly caused by the reduced scale of diet introduced in March, 1879. The question, however, is an exceedingly difficult one. It has been engaging the anxious attention of the authorities in India as well as in this country, and further inquiries show that it is far from clear that the reduced diet had anything to do with the increase which occurred in the rate of mortality; but whatever may have been its effect, the reduction of the scale of diet was on the recommendation of a committee and was not the act of any individual official. The Government of India, having gone very fully into the subject, transmitted in February last their despatch upon it. They are of opinion that there are good grounds for the conclusion that the connection between the mortality and the reduced diet has been too hastily assumed, and that there is no reason to believe that it was because they were insufficiently fed that the prisoners anywhere died in excess numbers in 1879; and they attribute the rise in the death-rate mainly to influences affecting the general populations of the country. They think that the reduced rate of diet may possibly be susceptible of improvement in detail, but that, when compared with the scales which have been found to answer well in English prisons, it cannot be considered deficient to such an extent as to have been in any appreciable degree a cause of mortality. If the hon. member likes to move for the correspondence I shall have no objection to give it as an unopposed return.

Mr. O'Donnell asked whether, since there had been an improvement in the diet, the rate of mortality had not sunk; also whether any punishment had been awarded for the excessive floggings inflicted on prisoners while they were under an almost starvation scale of diet.

The Marquis of Hartingon: I am happy to say that there has been a very great diminution in the rate of mortality (hear, hear), and certainly it has taken place since the alteration was made in the scale of diet. But, as I have said, the Government of India is not satisfied that the increased rate of mortality was caused by the reduced scale of diet. With regard to the punishment inflicted on prisoners, that has also been carefully inquired into, and orders have been issued on the subject.

Mr. O'Donnell gave notice that on going into Committee of Supply, he would call attention to the flogging of 11,000 prisoners in the gaols of Bengal between Jan. 1 1879, and March 31 1880, almost exclusively on charges of short work, although the scale of diet was admitted to be insufficient to support healthy life, and although many hundreds of prisoners died of starvation and starvation diseases; and that he would move that such flogging under the circumstances was brutal, inhuman, and that the appointment to the Indian Council of Sir Ashley Eden, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was a condonation of maladministration which was calculated to discredit good government in India. He also appealed to the noble marquis to afford him any opportunity in his power for a thorough examination of that most serious question.

THE PETROLEUM BILL.

MR. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons on June 8th, whether the cargoes of petroleum stopped for inflammability at Calcutta, but admitted by spacial privilege on receipt of information from the Home Government, were intended for the use of Government or for sale to the people of India; who were the shippers of the said cargoes; and what representation were made on their behalf at the India Office; whether it was permissible in England to suspened the safeguards and prohibitions against the importation and sale of dangerous oils in England; and whether the Government of India would grant compensation in case of loss of life or injury to person or property arising from the use of the inflammable petroleum lauded at Calcutta by the spacial licence of the Indian authorities. (The Marquis of Hartington: The hon. member had probably placed the question on the paper before I had answered the question of the hon. member for Carlow on Tuesday. The cargoes of petroleum in question were not admitted into India, but are still under detention. They were for sale, not Government stores. The shippers were Mesrs. Wallace brothers and Messrs. Blackwood and Conor, I stated on Tuesday the nature of the representations they made at this office. The Legislature in India, as in England, can, of course, modify existing Petroleum Acts. If the Indian law is modified by the Legislature no question of compensation can arise.) In answer to further questions from Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. O'Donnell, the Marquis of Hartington said: No petroleum can be landed in India, until the Act is modified, except under the conditions of existing the law, I have not received any additional information from the Government of India, but I have reason to believe that they have postponed legislation for a time in consequence of reprsentations made to them in India.

EXPRESS FROM THEEBAW'S PALACE.

AT a time when trustworthy accounts of what is going on at Mandalay are very rare, the *St. James's Gazette* says, the following extracts from a letter coming from Theebaw's own palace may be interesting:—

"The Yaynoung Prince is dead. It was reported that he had endeavoured to make Theebaw mad by introducing drugs into his liquor, and to seize the throne for himself. When his house and the houses of those who were supposed to be his fellow-conspirators were searched, some alchemist's materials and regal paraphernalia were discovered there. A large quantity of arms also, said to have been supplied to him by Captain——, one of the commanders of the English Flotilla steamers, were discovered. The Kampatmin-gyee and many other officials were believed to be implicated in the plot, and are now in prison. When the Yaynoung Prince was arrested, he first swallowed opium and then stuck a pair of scissors into his throat; and so he died. Good people rejoice much at his death. The commander of the royal cavalry has been thrown into gaol on suspicion of having sent a jewelled sword to the Nyoung-yan Prince in Calcutta. Nearly all the old Ministers have lost their places on account of the Yaynoung's conspiracy. The Kin Woon-min-gyee is now in favour again, and it is said that a treaty will probably be granted to the "Kalas." The King will give in as regards the shoe question so far that he will consent to have a separate building erected in a place apart from the State reception rooms, where English officials will be permitted to keep their shoes on. The Nyoung-yan Prince's mother is still alive, but with chains on and in a miserable condition. It is wonderful that she has lived so long. The Tagoung Princess has also been lately put in irons; but as the Queen likes her, she will probably be released before long.

The King and Queen are going to send their photographs to the Queen of England.

Mrs. George has been tried for high treason because, when the Queen sent her to Calcutta, she took a letter from a maid of honour (sister to the general who has been sent against the Shan States) to the Nyoung-yan Prince. Mrs. George when tried admitted that this was true. Mrs. George received twenty stripes and has been banished, being sent in irons to the Pensela Forest.

The Kala Woon's wife has also been tried because she wanted to poison the Queen by witchcraft. She was beaten by the eunuchs, and her young daughters were dishonoured. She, with all her family, has now been banished and sent with Mrs. George. The whole of the Kala Woon's property has also been confiscated. All this has been done by the Queen's orders alone: she did not take the advice of any of the Ministers on the subject. Mrs. George was informed against by other Armenian women who wanted to get into favour. Theebaw's former younger wife is tortured daily before Theebaw himself because she is said to have helped to make him mad. Many people are being killed on account of these conspiracies."

NEW ZEALAND POLITICS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Adelaide to an Indian contemporary:—Down in New Zealand Sir Arthur Gordon does not seem to be improving his position. There is a rumour afloat that he desires to return to Fiji, and it has been said "he is likely to receive at parting the same sort of blessing which Artemus Ward said was bestowed upon him when he left his native shores—"Good-bye, God bless you! Don't come back!" The New Zealand Parliament opened last Thursday, and did'nt open in any kind of a quiet and peaceable manner either. Mr. Hall, the late Premier, had to resign through ill-health, and after a conference with his colleagues a recommendation that Mr. Whitaker, the Attorney General, should be sent for, was sent with his resignation to the Governor. To this, however, Sir Arthur paid no he d, but instead in direct defiance to his constitutional advisers called Sir George Grey to his assistance. Sir George is known to be the avowed opponent of the Ministry, and to have threatened that one way or another by causing the physical break-down of Mr. Hall, if all else failed, he would be restored to power. Besides the discourtesy of the act, Sir Arthur Gordon has shown in the most transparent manner, his hostility to the native policy of the ministry, in addition to which he has been guilty of the indiscretion of meddling with affairs which were no business of his, such as expressing a doubt as to whether the Government had a majority. However, finding the true position of affairs, Sir Arthur sent for Mr. Whitaker after all, and explained his previous conduct by saying that he had merely consulted Sir George Grey, in common with Mr. Hall, as to the true state of parties. Notwithstanding this explanation, as the Ministry under Mr. Whitaker have proved themselves to have a strong position in spite of His Excellency's innuendo, they are considered to have been greatly insulted by him; and a strong feeling of sympathy for them prevails throughout New Zealand, while Sir Arthur's conduct is proportionately disliked. When Mr. Hall acceded to office two years and a half ago, he had to fight a deficit of a million sterling, while at the present time there is a surplus of £200,000; and it is considered, and rightly too, that it would be a sad thing for any one like Sir George Grey to get hold of affairs and reverse a policy that has proved so beneficial.

CHINESE SUPERSTITIONS.

ANOTHER of those extraordinary memorials which from time to time at once disfigure and enliven the *Peking Gazette* appears in a recent issue. T'an Chung-lin requests permission to hang tablets in certain temples, the presiding deities of which appear to give themselves no end of trouble on behalf of the human beings within their particular district. These benevolent spirits not only obtain rain, but are actually instrumental in averting hail-storms and other disasters. On one occasion they interfered in a battle. The city happened to be in danger of attack by a body of Mahomedan rebels, who were just going to make an assault upon the walls, when suddenly they were confronted by an innumerable host of supernatural warriors, of gigantic dimensions, carrying crimson lamps, and drawn up in battle array upon the bastions. The followers of the Prophet were immediately reduced to a state of helpless terror, and in the confusion which ensued were easily overcome by the Chinese troops. All this was the work of the presiding deities, and the Emperor of course can do no less than accede to the request of the memorialist that some recognition should be made of their services.—*North China Herald.*

CHINESE MINISTERS.

IT is a mistake to suppose, as some apparently have supposed, that the Viceroy of Chihli has given up his post of Grand Secretary. That is a life appointment, and cannot be relinquished under any circumstances; he therefore retains the rank and dignity, though temporarily relieved of the duties Even his Viceroyalty is only abandoned temporarily; he will return to Tientsin as Acting Viceroy, and will then be restored to the full tenure of his office in due course. The Decree in the *Peking Gazette* is formal, not final. The influence of Tso Tsung-t'ang at Court is said by well-informed Chinese to be absolutely nil. The marks of favour bestowed on Li Hung-chang when he attended the funeral of the Empress at Peking last year were quite unprecedented. He was permitted to lodge in the Nei-wu Fu, or Bureau of the Imperial Household, an honour never before conferred upon a subject: the Prince of Tun went in person to his door, bringing him presents to the value of Tls. 3,000, which he sent in with a verbal message insisting upon His Excellency's acceptance of them; the Empress presented him with a fur tunic of a description and pattern hitherto worn only by the Emperor himself; and he was raised from the rank of Senior Guardian of Heir-Apparent to that of Grand Preceptor of the Emperor. Tso, on the other hand, lost the favour of his chief friend, the Prince of Ch'un, while the Prince of Kung stood fast by Li throughout all the quarrels that ensued. The secret of Tso's favouritism with the Empress is said to be that he invariably offers to Her Majesty all the presents that he receives himself; and the same is true, we believe, of P'êng Yü-lin. The Empress, however, went so far as to consult Li Hung-chang as to the advisability of appointing Tso to the Viceroyalty of the Liang Kiang. "He is at any rate old enough to act prudently" is said to have been the Viceroy's blunt reply.—*North China Herald.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 9.)

ADMIRALTY, 6th June, 1882.

The Revd. G. H. Marwood, M. A., Chaplain, R.M., and J. McCarthy, Esq., have been appointed Naval Instrs. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 29th May, 1882.

ADMIRALTY, 7th June, 1882.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Capt. W. H. Wells to be Major.

ADMIRALTY, 8th June, 1882.

Mr. E. D. Maddick has been appointed Surgn. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 8th June, 1882.

THE ARMY.

London Gazette, June 9.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 9th June, 1882.

Royal Horse Guards, Lieut. A. Gordon, from the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), to be Lieut, in succession to Second Lieut. George Lord Binning, promoted.

4th Dragoon Guards, Major P. E. Pope to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. J. Gunter, placed on half-pay.

Major J. Chadwick retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Lieut. D. V. Pirie, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. J. W. Dent, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards, Captain A. G. Fife has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Forces.

The name of Lieut. hitherto described as B. N. Heywood-Jones is B. N. Heywood Jones.

1st Dragoons, Lieut.-Col F. S. Russell, from the 14th Hus. to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. F. Morton who exchanges.

2nd Dragoons, Lieut. W. C. Middleton to be Adjt., vice Lieut. W. H. Hippisley, who has resigned that appointment.

8th Hus., Lieut.-Col. H. Langtry, from the 15th Hus., to be Lieut.-Col, vice W. H Field, who exchanges.

Supnmry. Major C. W. B. Bell to be Major, vice R. N. Sutton, retired.

11th Hus., Lieut.-Col. E. S. Rivett-Carnac has been placed on half-pay on appointment to the Staff.

13th Hus., Lieut P. K. Doyne to be Capt., vice H. F. Lane, seconded.

14th Hus., Lieut.-Col. C. F. Morton, from the 1st Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Col., vice F. S. Russell, who exchanges.

15th Hus., Lieut -Col. W. H. Field, from the 8th Hus., to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. Langtry, who exchanges.

Lieut. C. W. W. De V. Beauclerk, from the 2nd West India Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. H. Sewell, promoted.

The name of the Gentleman Cadet appointed to be Lieut, in the Gazette of 9th May, 1882, is "Reginald Cokayne-Frith," and not as therein stated.

19th Hus., Capt. C. Smith to be Major, vice P. H. S. Barrow, C.M.G., seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieut. D. R. Apthorp to be Capt., vice C. Smith.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut.-Col. the Honble. C. G. Gathorne-Hardy, from half-pay, to be Major, vice Col. H. B. H. Blundell, placed on half-pay.

Lieut. and Capt. the Hon'ble E. C. Digby to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice R. F. Balfour, promoted.

Scots Guards, Lieut. and Capt. A. H. Paget to be Capt. and Lieut-Col, vice B. B. D. Campbell, promoted.

Lieut. H. H. Wigram, from the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.,) to be Lieut., vice the Hon'ble C. Harbord, seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)., Major G. A Scott retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt.), Lieut. R. L. Retallack has been appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt., Lieut. C. de C. Etheridge to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. J.W. Stevenson, deceased.

The King's (Liverpool Regt.,) Lieut.-Col. F. Longfield retires on half-pay.

Lieut.-Col. A. A. Le Mesurier, from the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut.-Col. vice R. Whitting, who exchanges.

Lieut. P. Schletter to be Capt., vice R. J. O. Jocelyn, promoted.

Lieut. J. Dunn, from the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.,) to be Lieut., vice A. W. Cotton, transferred to the Grenadier Guards.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), Lieut.-Col. R. Whitting, from the King's (Liverpool Regt.,) to be Lieut.-Col., vice A. A. Le Mesurier, who exchanges.

The East Yorkshire Regt., The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. W. H. Daniel, dated 4th March, 1882, is cancelled.

Capt. W. H. Daniel to be Major, vice H. L. Dundas, seconded for service on the Staff.

Capt. H. H. Oddie to be Major, vice W. H. Daniel, seconded for service as an Instr. at the Royal Military College.

Capt. W. H. N. Locke to be Major, vice H. B. Le Motte, seconded.

Lieut. E. G. Pogson to be Capt., vice W. H. N. Locke.

The Leicestershire Regt, Lieut. J. Stacpole has been seconded for service as a Depy-Asst. Comsy-Genl on probation.

Lieut. E. H. Griffith to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. R. J. G. Creed, promoted.

Sergt-Major James H. G. G. Hogg to be Qrmr., vice J. Fallon, retired.

The Royal Irish Regt, Lieut. S. Moore to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. W. J. F. Morgan, promoted.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt), Lieut. G. N. Prendergast, from the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), to be Lieut., vice J. Davies, appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

The Cheshire Regt., Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. E. Glass, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay.

Lieut. T. H. Bairnsfather has been appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

Lieut. C. R. A. Bond, from the East Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. S. P. Davies, appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

The East Surrey Regt., Capt. J. King to be Major, vice H. F. Greatwood, retired.

Sergt.-Major A. Keeble to be Qr.-mr., vice H. Wilkinson, deceased.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Paymr.-Sergt. H. C. Hart to be Qr.mr., vice G. Styles, posted to the 3rd Batn.

The Hampshire Regt., Supnmry. Major H. E. Gaulter to be Major, vice T. D. W. Dunn, seconded from 21st April, 1882, for service as an Adjt of Auxy Forces.

Lieut. G. H. Nicholson, from the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice M. E. Carthew-Yorstoun, appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

The Welsh Regt., Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. Allan, having completed five years' service as Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), The transfer of Lieut. R. S. Hunter-Blair, from the Gordon Highlanders, which was notified in the Gazette of 9th May, 1882, is cancelled.

The Essex Regt., Lieut, D. T. Cruickshank to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. T. Stock, promoted.

The Northamptonshire Regt., Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. D'H. Fairtlough retires on half-pay.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), Lieut. Charles Evans-Gordon to be Capt., vice S. L. M. Remington, seconded.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regt), Lieut.-Col. W. S. Daniell has been appointed to command the 2nd Battn.

Major N. Huskisson to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. Wilkinson, retired.

Captain G. P. F. Byng to be Major, vice N. Huskisson.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Bt. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Grenfell, from Supnmry. Major, to be Major, vice D. Bingham, deceased.

Lieut. R. Story to be Capt., vice J. J. Mallandaine, retired.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), Major Vicesimus Knox retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), Capt. S. A. Menzies from the Gordon Highlanders, to be Capt., vice C. W. Carfrae, who exchanges.

Lieut D. C. F. Macintyre has been appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C..

The Gordon Highlanders, Capt. C. W. Carfrae, from the Seaforth Highlanders (Rosshire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to be Capt., vice S. A. Menzies, who exchanges.

The Royal Irish Rifles, Major Frederick Karslak to be Lieut. Col., vice J.K. D. Mackenzie, retired.

Sergt.-Major J. McGarty, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.), to be Qrmr., vice H. Jones, posted to the 3rd Battn.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), Capt. F. Howard to be Major, vice C. V. Eccles, seconded for service on the Staff.

Captain W. J. Lindsay to be Major, vice E. H. Buller, seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieut. R. J. Maude, Adjt., to be Capt., vice F. Howard.

Sergt. M. Sherston, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Lieut., vice B. F. Astley, resigned.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), Bandmaster A. Wilkin to be Qmr., vice J. McCann, posted to the 3rd Battn.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Major M. Davidson retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieut. R. C. Pentland to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. C. Coningham, promoted.

2nd West India Regt., Capt. W. G. Patchett to be Major, vice R. F. Devereux, retired.

Lieut. A. R. Hampton, Adjt., to be Capt.

Lieut. J. Skelton to be Capt., vice W. G. Patchett.

Gentleman Cadet H. L. Butler, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. Skelton.

Staff, Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. H. Noble, Rl. Engrs., to be a Col. on the Staff of the Army, to command the Rl. Engrs. in Ireland, vice Major-Genl. H. Wray, C. M. G., Rl. Engrs., who vacates that appointment in consequence of promotion.

Capt. and Bt. Major J. R. Slade, C. B., R. A., to be a Depy. Asst.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Genl. on the Staff of the Army, vice Major A. Glen, the Lincolnshire Regt., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Major H. Cooper, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be a Depy. Asst.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Genl on the Staff of the Army, vice Major W. A. Eardley-Wilmot, the Northumberland Fusiliers, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Capt. J. W. Andrews, the Devonshire Regt., to be a Depy Asst.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Genl. on the Staff of the Army, vice Major K. D. Murray. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Chaplain's Department, The Revd. F. D. Backhouse, Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class, has resigned his Commission.

Medical Dept., Surgn.-Genl. J. M. S. Fogo has been granted retired pay.

Surgn.-Genl. G. A. F. Shelton, M.B., has been granted retired pay.

Depy. Surgn.-Genl. C. D. Madden to be Surgn.-Genl., vice T. Crawford, M.D., appointed Dr.-Genl. of the A. M. D.

Bgde. Surgn. T. J. Murphy, M.D., to be Depy. Surgn.-Genl., vice C. D. Madden.

Surgn.-Major E. McGrath to be Bgde. Surgn., vice T. J. Murphy.

Surgn.-Major A. G. Bartly, M.D., has retired on temporary half-pay.

Surgn.-Major A. F. Preston, M.B., from half-pay, to be Surgn.-Major, vice E. F. O'Leary, M.D., promoted.

Army Pay Dept., The undermentioned Staff Paymrs. and Hony. Majors have been placed on retired pay with the hony. rank of Lieut.-Col:—

J. A. Kyah, A. B. de Lasalle, J. J. Qalley, Sir H. D. Nightingale, Bart., and W. Joice.

The undermentioned Paymrs. and Hony. Capts. to be Staff Paymrs., with the honorary rank of Major:—

D. Creagh, vice J. K. Goold, placed on retired pay.

A. F. Noyes, vice H. G. A. Powell, placed on retired pay.

The undermentioned Officers, having resigned their Combatant Commissions, to be Paymrs., with the honorary rank of Capt. in the Army:—

Capt. W. Montgomery, from the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.) Capt. P. J. M. Yaldwyn, from the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.); Capt. C. Tolbot Davenport, from the Royal Irish Rifles; Capt. L. H. Bennett, from the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).; Capt. F. M. Maycock, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers; Capt. S. John Wynne, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

The undermentioned Paymrs and Hony. Majors have been placed on retired pay with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

J. Macartney, 4th Dragoon Guards, and S. Murphy, 10th Huss.

Vety. Dept., Vety.-Surgn W. H. Kemp to be Vety.-Surgn, First Class.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. A. B. Gordon, retired pay, to have the honorary rank of Major.-Genl.

Lieut.-Col C. V. Conway-Gordon, Ben. S. C., to be Col.

Capt. F. B. Bowyer-Lane, half-pay, has been permitted to commute his half-pay.

Capt. V. B. Ferris, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

Paymr. and Hony. Capt. S. Murphy, 10th Hus., to have the honorary rank of Major.

The undermentioned Capts. and Bt. Lieut.-Cols. on half-pay and Staff Officers of Pensioners have retired on retired pay with the honorary rank of Col:—

R. H. Brooke, F. C. Domville, J. A. Brockman, J. S. Cannon, T. P. Wright, D. Beere., and C. H. Fresson.

The following further promotions to take place in consequence of the undermentioned General Officers having been placed on the retired List:—

Genl. H. Smyth, C. B.; Lieut.-Genl. Sir A. Macdonell, K. C. B.; and Lieut.-Genl. J. M. Primrose, C. S. I. To be Major-Genls:—Col. J. S. Thomson from Lieut.-Col., Comdg. a Regtl. Dist.

Col. C. O. Creagh-Osborn, C.B., from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, Comdt. Staff College.

Col. A. J. Lyon-Fremantle, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, A.-de-C. to H. R. H. the Field-Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief.

INDIAN LOCAL FORCES.

Lieut.-Genl. G. S. Montgomery, C. S. I., Bom. Infy., has been transferred to the Unemployed Supnmry List.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut.-Genl. G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I.:—

Major-Genl. J. G. Graves, C.B., Bom. Cavy., to be Lieut.-Genl.

Major.-Genl. J. Gordon, C.B., Ben. Infy., to be Lieut.-Genl. on the Unemployed Supnmry. List.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

C. E. Pennefather, Esq., late Capt. 4th Hus., to be Capt.

Lieut. R. G. Chambres, Capt. 4th Battn, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt., resigns his Commission.

WAR OFFICE, 9th June, 1882.

MILITIA.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, Scottish Division, Capt. W. L. M. Dakyns resigns his Commission.

INFANTRY.

3rd Batn., the Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieut. H. W. Watson resigns his Commission.

4th Batn, the Devonshire Regt., J. I'A. Fyler, Gent., to be Lieut.

4th Batn., the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infy.), W. Helyar, Gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Batn., the East Yorkshire Regt., H. J. Whittle Esq., to be Capt.

3rd Batn., the Bedfordshire Regt, Major G. B. Sharpe is granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

4th Batn., the Bedfordshire Regt., Lieut. A. E. S. Sebright resigns his Commission.

3rd Batn., the Royal Scots Fusiliers, K. R. MacKenzie, Gent., to be Lieut.

4th Batn., the Cheshire Regt., Lieut. A. H. Rainey resigns his Commission.

3rd Battn., the East Lancashire Regt., Lieut. H. Hyde-Clarke resigns his Commission.

3rd Battn., the East Surrey Regt., Major C. Smith is granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col

4th Battn., the East Surrey Regt., W. G. Moon, Gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battn., the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), T. F. Kynnersley-Gardner, Gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battn., the Dorsetshire Regt., E. C. Smith, Gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battn., the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), Lieut. J. W. Arrowsmith resigns his Commission.

3rd Battn., the Northamptonshire Regt., H. A. Hopwood, Gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battn., the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.) Capt. A. H. A. Smith resigns his Commission.

3rd Battn., the King's Own Light Infy. (South Yorkshire Regt.), Lieut. F. E. Stuart resigns his Commission.

4th Batn. the Royal Irish Rifles, Lieut. G. C. Goldsmid resigns his Commission.

3rd Battn., the Higland Light Infy., Lieut. P. R. Day resigns his Commission.

6th Battn., the Royal Irish Rifles, Major M. R. Murphy is granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

4th Battn, the Connaught Rangers, Qr.-Mr. J. Galbraith, whose retirement was notified in the Gazette of 4th Oct., 1881, is granted the honorary rank of Capt; and is permitted to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battn, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, L. B. J. K. O'Neal, Gent., to be Lieut.

NOTICES.

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desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.
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"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

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